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# STATE OF BRUNEI

“کراجان بروني”



## ANNUAL REPORT 1959

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Members of the newly created Legislative Council posed for a picture with His Highness the Sultan and His Excellency the High Commissioner in front of the Royal Lapau in Brunei Town before going into session for the first time on 21st October, 1959.



34.11.1961  
**STATE OF BRUNEI**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

**1959**

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**1961**

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# PART I





# PART I

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## A. GENERAL REVIEW OF 1959

**1959** was a momentous year for the State of Brunei. Constitutional talks were carried out in London in March and this culminated in the signing of the new Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen and His Highness the Sultan and the promulgation of the new Constitution by His Highness on the 29th September, 1959. This was an historic event for the State since the new Constitution granted complete internal self-Government. Under the terms of the Treaty Her Majesty's Government will be responsible only for matters of Defence and External Affairs. Under the Constitution the supreme Executive Authority in the State rests with His Highness the Sultan who appoints a Mentri Besar (Chief Minister) as Chief Executive Officer responsible to him for the exercise of his authority. Her Majesty the Queen also appointed a High Commissioner to the State as Her Majesty's representative responsible for Defence and External Affairs.

This year also saw two historic events, namely, the Royal visits of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong. Both visits were occasions for celebrations and festivities and due honour was given by the State to the Royal Guests.

The revenue for 1959 showed a decrease of \$3,000,000 compared with the previous year where it was \$5,000,000 less than anticipated. This continued decrease was due to the fall off in the production of oil though the increased yield from the State's invested surplus funds continued to offset annually recurrent expenditure.

## B. DEVELOPMENT

The year saw little new Development projects, due to Constitutional changes. Development activities continued with the completion of schemes delayed under the 1953-58 Development Plan for the State. Work commenced on the Brunei Town Water Supply Scheme and plans were formulated for hospitals in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait as well as a New Lapau and Dewan Majlis. The absence of new large scale Development projects, and the consequent decrease in activity during the year, has had a marked effect on the commercial world of the State.

Departmental activities during the year have been considerable and satisfactory progress has been made in Departmental projects as this Report will indicate. The new Constitution has meant considerable problems of reorganisation for many Departments. Some expatriate officers have retired or returned to Sarawak, and since local officers are not yet available to fill all the vacancies, the Government of the Federation of Malaya agreed to make certain officers available for a period of secondment. It is anticipated that these officers will have arrived in the State to fill such posts as State Financial Officer, Secretary for Development and Establishment Officer by 1960. Notwithstanding, certain Departments such as P.W.D. are still having staffing difficulties and problems of reorganisation which have yet to be solved.

An event which caused little comment when implemented, but which will prove of great importance to the State, was the introduction in December of a regular daily air service to and from Singapore. This service which uses modern Viscount Turbo-Jet aircraft on 3 days of the week is a long overdue improvement in communications.

The following is a list of persons of importance who paid a visit to the State during the year:—

His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh  
Their Majesties the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, Federation of  
Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman and the Raja Permaisuri  
Agong.

Admiral Sir Gerald Gladstone, Commander-in-Chief, Far Eastern Station, Royal Navy.

Mr. Avery F. Peterson, Consul General for the United States of America in Singapore.

His Excellency Sir Robert Scott, Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia.

Inche Mohammed Suffian bin Hashim, Acting Solicitor General, Federation of Malaya and Brunei Constitutional Adviser.

Dato Paduka Sir Anthony Abell, Governor of Sarawak and High Commissioner for Brunei.

General Sir Richard Hull, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces.

Mr. L. Spikesley, Scout Official from the United Kingdom.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. D. Jakeway, C.M.G., O.B.E., Officer Administering the Government, Sarawak.

Dato Paduka Neil Lawson, Q.C., D.K., Constitutional Legal Adviser.

Mr. James Mitchell, S.M.B., Constitutional Legal Adviser.

Mr. John Peel, ex-British Resident, Brunei, from 1947-48. Member of Parliament, U.K.

Sir John Barlow, Member of Parliament, U.K.

Mr. Ernest Fernyhough, Member of Parliament, U.K.

Mr. Albert E. Oran, Member of Parliament, U.K.

Dr. U.S. Nair, Census Adviser, United Nations.

Mr. H. Nield, Far Eastern Department, Colonial Office.

Mr. James Elliott, Director of the United States Information Service, Singapore.

His Excellency Sir Roland Turnbull, Governor of North Borneo.

A. M. MacKintosh, Esq., C.M.G., Office of the Commissioner-General for South East Asia, Singapore.

Mr. Donald L. Woolf, Consul for the United States of America in Singapore.

Professor P. W. Richards, M.A., Sc.D., Professor of Botany  
University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Professor H. B. Gilliland, Professor of Botany University of  
Malaya.

Sir Steven Runciman.

Mr. L. E. Barsdell, Public Relations Officer, Australian Com-  
mission, Singapore.

Sir Alexander Grantham.

Mr. F. J. Stephens, Managing Director, Shell International  
Petroleum Co. Ltd. and Bataafse International Petrol-  
eum Mij.

Mr. Seizo Hinata, Consul General of Japan in Singapore.

Mr. Akiyama of Consulate-General of Japan in Singapore.

Mr. R. W. Holberton, Australian Trade Commissioner.

Mr. R. W. C. Swartz, M.B.E., E.D., Commonwealth of Aus-  
tralia Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Trade.

Mr. R. L. Dean, Member of Parliament, Australia.

# CONTENTS

---

## PART I

CHAPTER	PAGE
1. GENERAL REVIEW OF 1959 ... ..	i

## PART II

1. POPULATION ... ..	1
2. OCCUPATION, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION	8
3. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION ... ..	17
4. CURRENCY AND BANKING ... ..	23
5. COMMERCE ... ..	25
6. PRODUCTION ... ..	29
7. SOCIAL SERVICES ... ..	59
8. JUSTICE AND POLICE ... ..	108
9. PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES ... ..	136
10. COMMUNICATIONS ... ..	172
11. PRESS, FILMS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES ... ..	184
12. STATE STORES AND SUPPLIES ... ..	188

## PART III

1. INTRODUCTION ... ..	195
2. HISTORY ... ..	196
3. ADMINISTRATION ... ..	203
4. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ... ..	209

# CONTENTS — (*Cont'd.*)

	APPENDICES	PAGE
A.	GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR NAMES AND TERMS	213
B.	RAINFALL FOR 1959 AND PREVIOUS RECORDS COMPARED WITH 1959 ... ..	214
C.	SUN RECORD FOR 1959 ... ..	215
D.	PRODUCTION IN TONNAGE AND VALUE OF RUBBER EXPORTED FROM 1953 TO 1959 ... ..	215
E.	ACREAGE YIELDS IN GANTANGS OF WET AND DRY PADI ... ..	216
F.	ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK POPULATION ... ..	217
G.	BUFFALOES, CATTLE, GOATS, AND PIGS SLAUGHT- ERED IN 1959 ... ..	218
H.	RUBBER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME MATERIALS ISSUED 1961 ... ..	219
I.	AREA IN ACRES OF CONSTITUTED AND PROPOSED FOREST RESERVES ... ..	220
J.	OUTTURN OF SOLID CUBIC FEET OF TIMBER AND FUEL UNDER LICENCE AND PERMITS ... ..	221
K.	STATEMENT OF REVENUE WHOLE STATE (BY DISTRICT) ... ..	222
L.	STATEMENT IN MILES OF DEMARCATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EXTERNAL BONUDARIES ...	223
M.	DEATHS GROUPED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND NATIONALITY ... ..	224
N.	BIRTHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO SEX AND NATIONALITY ... ..	225
O.	RETURN OF PERSONS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE STATE ... ..	226
P.	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENT ...	227
Q.	HOSPITAL RETURNS ... ..	229
R.	POLICE FORCE ESTABLISHMENT ... ..	238
S.	CRIME STATISTICS ... ..	239
T.	BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN THE BRUNEI, MUARA, TUTONG AND TEMBURONG DISTRICTS ... ..	243

# CONTENTS — (*Cont'd.*)

	APPENDICES	PAGE
U.	BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE END OF 1959 ... ..	245
V.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT — DETAILS OF WATER MAINS LAID AND CONNECTIONS ... ..	246
W.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE ...	250
X.	SURVEY DEPARTMENT RETURNS FOR 1959 ...	251
Y.	STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS — ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT ... ..	257
Z.	BRITISH RESIDENTS ... ..	260





# ILLUSTRATIONS

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	<i>Page</i>
Members of the Legislative Council with His Highness the Sultan and His Excellency the High Commissioner in front of the Royal Lapau .. .. .	<i>frontispiece</i>
His Highness the Sultan speaking at the signing ceremony of the new Brunei Constitution ..	<i>facing 4</i>
H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh watches drilling operations during his visit to Seria oilfield ..	<i>facing 5</i>
H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh admires a Brunei made silver cigarette box .. .. .	<i>facing 24</i>
Aerial view of Brunei Town and Kampong Ayer ..	<i>facing 25</i>
His Highness the Sultan presenting the instrument of office to the State's first Mentri Besar ..	<i>facing 48</i>
Edinburgh Bridge near Brunei Town .. ..	<i>facing 49</i>
Prophet Mohammad's Birthday Celebrations ..	<i>facing 72</i>
New clinic near Brunei Town .. .. .	<i>facing 73</i>
Regatta on Brunei River .. .. .	<i>facing 96</i>
Start of the race .. .. .	<i>facing 97</i>
Marine Department exhibit at agricultural show ..	<i>facing 120</i>
Drill competition between Malay schools .. ..	<i>facing 121</i>
Road making in Brunei .. .. .	<i>facing 144</i>
Road making in Brunei .. .. .	<i>facing 145</i>
The "Orient Explorer" .. .. .	<i>facing 168</i>
Employees of B.S.P. Co. Ltd. casting votes ..	<i>facing 169</i>
Map of State of Brunei .. .. .	<i>end cover</i>



# **PART II**



# CHAPTER I

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## POPULATION

### *The Report of the Registrar of Births and Deaths for 1959*

**T**HE State Medical Officer is gazetted as the Registrar of Births and Deaths under the Births and Deaths Registration Enactment 1957. There are thirteen registration districts, in each of which a deputy registrar is responsible for the day to day entries in the births and deaths registers. Index registers are compiled at Medical Headquarters from the original certificates which are regularly sent to the Registrar for this purpose. Responsibility for the Index Registers and for the analysis of data contained in these registers, and for the calculation of vital statistics for the State rests with the Assistant Registrar, a post held by the Health Officer, Brunei.

Although a considerable amount of effort has been put into the supervision of registration, into the checking of entries in detail, and to the correction of errors, the figures given must not be considered to be absolutely accurate. Information relating to the cause of deaths is very scanty and most inaccurate.

TABLE I

Deaths certified by Medical Practitioners	...	223
Deaths not certified	... ..	712
		—
Total deaths in 1959	... ..	935
		—

24% (22% in 1958) of the deaths occurring in the State were certified by Medical Officers, the others being reported by relatives, headmen, or the police.

TABLE II

## CRUDE DEATH RATES FOR THE YEARS 1950-1959.

*The figure is based on a mid-year population of 82,752 persons (Deaths per thousand of population).*

1950	...	...	...	...	19.17
1951	...	...	...	...	15.05
1952	...	...	...	...	17.30
1953	...	...	...	...	14.93
1954	...	...	...	...	13.09
1955	...	...	...	...	13.89
1956	...	...	...	...	13.15
1957	...	...	...	...	15.09
1958	...	...	...	...	11.76
1959	...	...	...	...	11.30
Number of male deaths					520
Number of female deaths					415
Total deaths in 1959					935

The figure for the United Kingdom for 1958 was 11.7 deaths per thousand of population.

The crude death rate has slowly fallen through the years to a low level, and it is now only maintained in the region of eleven per thousand by the regrettably high infant mortality rate.

Whilst the mortality of Malay children in the age group from birth to the end of the fifth year has not changed significantly, it is noted that the mortality amongst Chinese children of this group has practically doubled (See Appendix M). It is not possible to account for this, beyond expressing the suspicion, aroused by the comparative figures for Chinese and Malay deaths in the first two age groups, that the deaths of many of the Malay children who died in the first month of life were not reported.



TABLE III

## CRUDE BIRTH RATES FOR THE YEAR 1950-1959

*The 1959 figure is based on a mid-year population of 82,752 persons (Births per thousand of population).*

1950	...	...	...	...	51.36
1951	...	...	...	...	59.64
1952	...	...	...	...	56.19
1953	...	...	...	...	53.63
1954	...	...	...	...	56.92
1955	...	...	...	...	56.96
1956	...	...	...	...	59.30
1957	...	...	...	...	45.23
1958	...	...	...	...	56.79
1959	...	...	...	...	50.78

The figure for the United Kingdom for 1958 was 16.4 per thousand of population.

Number of males born in 1959	...	2,097
Number of females born in 1959	...	2,104
Total number of births in 1959	...	4,201

The validity of these figures is open to question, but the registration of births and deaths is a statutory requirement under the Births and Deaths Registration Enactment 1957, and the many advantages offered to its inhabitants by this Welfare State in the form of free education, old-age pensions, relief allowances for the families of tuberculosis patients, all act as incentives to register the births of children so that when their turn comes they may qualify for these benefits.

TABLE IV

## INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR THE YEARS 1950-1959

*Expressed as the number of deaths in the first year of life per thousand live births.*

1950	...	...	...	...	137.74
1951	...	...	...	...	80.93
1952	...	...	...	...	103.95
1953	...	...	...	...	113.33
1954	...	...	...	...	93.64
1955	...	...	...	...	102.50
1956	...	...	...	...	103.04
1957	...	...	...	...	127.11
1958	...	...	...	...	88.88
1959	...	...	...	...	93.29

The figure for the United Kingdom in 1958 was 22.29.

The increase in this figure is disappointing but not wholly unexpected.

There is a persisting reluctance on the part of the mothers, particularly Malays, to put aside their traditional practices associated with child-birth, and their own methods of infant feeding and care. The age group for each race which shows a mortality rate far in excess of any of the other groups is that between one month and one year. The neonatal mortality rate (the number of deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life per thousand live births), was 24.51 in 1959 which represents an increase on the figure of 20.00 in 1958, and compares unfavourably with the figures of 16.5 for the United Kingdom. It is clear that the Maternal and Child Welfare staff have a formidable task before them to establish a greater influence over the various communities, especially the Malays, in the care of children in the first year of life. This Staff, who are fully aware of this problem, and who have made great

*His Highness the Sultan speaking at the signing ceremony of the new Brunei Constitution in Brunei Town in September, 1959.*





*H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh  
watching drilling operations on Well  
No. 505 during his visit to the Seria  
oilfield on February 28th, 1959.  
(A Shell Photograph).*

progress under difficult conditions are probably more hindered in their work by the inflexibility of mind and habit of the older generations who exert a powerful influence in each family, than by reluctance to change on the part of the younger generations. Although this does not mean to exonerate completely the younger generations, it is felt to be a fair assessment of the situation.

Reliable figures for the various causes of death are not available, primarily because not more than 24% of deaths were certified by registered Medical Practitioners. Deputy Registrars are required to seek what information they can about each death that is reported to them, and to record the major symptoms or signs exhibited by the persons whose deaths are recorded by them, but the information obtained in this way is of little interest or value beyond suggesting that pulmonary conditions and gastro-enteritis figure largely as the causes of death.

TABLE V

Total number of births registered in 1959	...	...	4,201
Number of births attended by Government midwives	...	...	1,975
Number of births attended by B.S.P. Co. midwives	...	...	612
Number of births attended by unqualified midwives	...	...	1,614

In too many of the births attended by Government midwives the baby was born before the arrival of the midwife. This was not due to delay on the part of the midwife, for whom in most cases there was departmental river and land transport available both by day and night; but was due to the family of the mother who was to be confined deliberately refraining from summoning the midwife until the child was born, so that the traditional practices of midwifery might proceed without interference.

It is considered of interest to include the following table of comparative statistics for the State of Brunei, and the neighbouring territory of the Federation of Malaya, also those for the United Kingdom. In each case the Brunei figure for 1959 is compared with the 1957 figure for the Federation of Malaya and the 1958

figure for the United Kingdom. It will be seen that the figures for Brunei and the Federation of Malaya are remarkably similar, as is perhaps to be expected of two neighbouring countries in which development of the social services has been a major point of policy.

TABLE VI

	<i>Brunei</i> 1959	<i>Federation of Malaya</i> 1957	<i>United Kingdom</i> 1958
Birth rate (live births per 1,000 of mid-year population) ...	50.78	45.50	16.40
Death rate (deaths per 1,000 of mid-year population) ...	11.30	12.40	11.70
Infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under the age of 1 year per 1,000 live births) ...	93.29	75.00	22.29
Maternal mortality rate (maternal deaths associated with pregnancy and delivery per 1,000 live and still births) ...	4.00	3.20	

## POPULATION

The estimated population at the end of 1959 was 85,227 persons, representing an increase of 4,950 on the total end of year population of 80,277 for 1958. This increase was made up by a natural increase of population of 3,267 persons, and an excess of immigrants over emigrants of 1,683 persons.

These figures for migration appear to be extremely high, but they include the movement of every individual into and out of the State, even if the period of stay in or absence from the State has been of only a few hours duration, and there is a large daily interchange of travellers by land, sea and air with Sarawak, North Borneo and Labuan.

The last census was taken in 1947 and revealed a counted population of 40,670 persons. It is understood that a census will be taken in 1960, and the results of this count will be most useful in correcting the population figures which have not been checked for thirteen years.

TABLE VII

The racial distribution of the population as shown in the 1947 census was :

Malays (Brunei)	...	...	49%
Kedayans	...	...	17%
Dayaks	...	...	3.5%
Muruts	...	...	0.5%
Dusuns	...	...	7%
Chinese	...	...	19%
Indians	...	...	1.5%
Europeans	...	...	1.5%
Others	...	...	1%

There has undoubtedly been a considerable change in the proportion of the various races since 1947 due to differences in the birth rates, death rates, and infant mortality rates. Changes have also resulted from the demands for labour, resulting in immigration, by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company to develop the Seria Oil-field, and by the Government in order to implement its Development Plan of Social and Welfare Services. The immigrants have been mostly Chinese from Hong Kong and Ibans from Sarawak. The extent of these changes can only be guessed at, and their accurate determination must await the next census.



## CHAPTER II

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### OCCUPATION, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION

**D**URING the year there was little change in the general overall picture of occupation in the State. At one end of the scale is the cultivation of small holdings by the rural indigenous population engaged in self-sufficient pursuits such as agriculture, fishing or the harvesting of jungle produce. At the other is the oilfield of Seria, where employment and in many cases preliminary training, is available in many of the skilled, unskilled and artisan trades incidental to an oil company and ancillary industries.

Construction of roads, public and private building continued within the localities of Brunei Town, Seria and Kuala Belait. Large numbers of skilled and unskilled labour continued to be absorbed though on a slightly smaller scale, and the small sawmills, woodworking and furniture shops were reasonably fully employed.

The increasingly higher price prevailing for rubber during the year induced considerable interest in small-holder production. The four larger estates, due to labour shortage, were not able to increase their output to the extent that the price for the commodity justified. Market gardening in the western area of the State continued to thrive in order to meet the area's demands for fresh vegetables.

Unemployment in the sense of non-availability of jobs or vacancies is not a problem. The demand for artisans and skilled workers is high and has always outstripped those available in Brunei. The position is similar though to a lesser extent in the case of unskilled workers. Excess demand for such labour is met by recruitment from Sarawak or North Borneo for semi-skilled and unskilled, and from Hongkong, Malaya and India for the higher skilled and artisan workers.

A careful check is kept on their entry into the State and they may not be recruited without a permit to do so from the Commissioner of Labour. These permits are for limited periods only, are subject to the additional conditions that no local worker with the requisite skill is available and that, where practical, the employer will train a local worker. Unskilled immigrants are only contemplated in cases of menial and unpleasant jobs which have to be done but are repugnant and unacceptable to locals.

The demand for labour, largely to meet the activities of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, the Public Works Department, Government and Oil Company contractors, the four rubber estates, log extraction, sawmills and woodworking industries, declined slightly during 1959. This was largely due to decreased activity in the construction, exploration and drilling programmes of the Oil Company, completion of the initial road building programme and easing in private building construction.

So far local unemployment has kept within reasonable bounds and up to the end of the year would not be discernible if local employees at the time of redundancy would accept alternative employment from their employer, or on becoming registered as unemployed would accept new employment within their competence and wage scale, although perhaps not so convenient due to distance from home, lack of accommodation or unfamiliarity with the job or employer as compared with their previous employment. Cold, hunger or lack of housing are not prevalent, as in Europe, to induce acceptance of any job not entirely to their liking. They are inclined to work only with Government or the Oil Company or not at all.

The problem therefore is not to create work — it is available — but rather the reluctance of indigenous labour to accept work within their competence in any way different from what they have been accustomed to do, or to move to any place of employment where suitable vacancies exist but away from their accustomed environment. Rather than do this they prefer to remain unemployed or possibly become re-absorbed in peasant agriculture, the main

activity outside those mentioned in the penultimate paragraph. No unemployment difficulty arises in the case of immigrant workers as on termination of their contracts they return to their homes in territories outside Brunei.

During the year 874 workers were registered as unemployed, 408 were found jobs and 302 were offered a choice of several jobs but declined.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited, had at the end of the year at Seria in its service some 1,169 (1,179 in 1958) European and Asian staff and an Asian labour force composed as follows :—

<i>Nationality</i>		<i>Unskilled</i>	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chinese ...	...	155	675	830
Malays ...	...	306	1,011	1,317
Indians ...	...	17	202	219
Ibans ...	...	19	111	130
Javanese ...	...	18	29	47
Others ...	...	—	7	7
		—	—	—
		515	2,035	2,550
		—	—	—

#### *Wage Policy of the Oil Company :*

The rates of pay of the Company's workers during the year ranged from the minimum of \$0.71 per hour for unskilled to \$1.67 per hour for the highest skilled artisans. Out of 2,550 (2,785 the previous year) workers employed by the Company some 156 only are on minimum rates.

Some additional 724 workers are employed by contractors operating on behalf of the Company within the oilfield area. The Company endeavours to safeguard the interests of such labour by inserting in the contract a clause binding the contractor to observe

Brunei Legislation affecting the conditions of employment in the State. Scrutiny and inspection is undertaken both by the Company and the Labour Department to ensure that such legislation is observed.

Features of the Company's wage policy include schemes of allowances for workmen working in remote areas where living accommodation, amenities, etc., are temporarily below the standard provided elsewhere, and other allowances additional to normal pay are given for such work as diving, standing by, etc.

Hours of work are  $43\frac{1}{2}$  per week, the working week consisting of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days. Shift workers do, however, work 6 shifts of 8 hours per week; but these men are paid appropriate overtime plus a bonus for the afternoon and night shift.

Overtime is paid at one and a half the normal rate. Employees receive annually 15 to 18 (depending on service) consecutive working days leave with pay, and, when absent from work through sickness, receive full pay for the first four, and half pay for the next 8 weeks; thereafter cases of long illness and hardship may be considered on their merits.

On retirement the Company makes an ex gratia payment in accordance with its own regulations on the basis of service and last rate of pay.

Of the welfare and amenities provided by the Company for its staff and workers the followings are of interest :—

#### *Health and Medical Services :*

From its inception the Company has provided its own medical and health services. These have been open not only to employees, but also to their immediate dependants. The Company operates a well equipped hospital at Kuala Belait with modern X-ray installations and full equipment for medical and surgical treatment and laboratory examinations. In addition to the hospital there are dispensaries and First Aid points throughout the oilfield to deal locally with staff and labour. These are coupled with an

emergency medical and ambulance service which in conjunction with Government facilities covers the oilfield and municipal areas and conveys patients rapidly to the Kuala Belait hospital. For maternal and child welfare the Company runs a pre-and-post-natal clinic.

A joint Company and Government campaign against malaria is maintained. All new arrivals are checked for malaria infection and active measures are taken to eliminate the mosquitoes by draining and spraying potential breeding grounds.

#### *Clubs :*

There are four clubs for Labour employees in the Seria oilfield, each run by a committee consisting of a President and organiser appointed by the Company and up to 7 others elected by the club members themselves. Although the policy is one of non-interference the Company takes considerable interest in their activities, assisting whenever necessary.

Recreation and sports amongst its employees have always been strongly encouraged by the Company and the clubs each have their facilities and equipment for football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley ball and other games.

For Staff there are two clubs offering similar facilities.

The Kuala Belait Recreation Club, the only club in the area with no Company affiliations continues to enjoy support. Members, including Company and Government employees and members of the general public, with widely differing interests, have found it a useful common meeting ground.

#### *Transport :*

The Oil Company provides free transport for its workmen to and from work.

#### *Joint Consultations :*

An effective channel of communication exists between the Company and their workers. Labour representatives who are

elected annually meet the management once a month and discuss terms of service, working conditions, grievances and other matters affecting mutual relations and understanding. They are composed of ten Malays, ten Chinese, five Indians and five Iban members, roughly in proportion to their labour strengths.

The Management Chairman is the Labour Officer. Heads of Departments and other representatives attend from time to time to accord with the subject matter of the agenda, for example in any medical discussions a Medical Officer might attend.

The scope of the discussions are very wide and, excepting individual cases, may include any question concerning working conditions in general and any proposal by the workers or by the Company in regard to the promotion of industrial relations, improved production and efficiency.

Examples of subjects discussed during the year were loans for housing, sale of foodstuffs, hospital and outstation food, shift rates, medical and health; provision of buses and bus shelters, maintenance of housing and furniture; free uniforms and clothing; transfers; grading of jobs; annual increment, wages and allowances; holiday pay; leave provisions and passages; service, retirement and redundancy gratuities; and accident compensation.

In this way an effective channel of communication exists between the Company and its workers with a view to promoting a good management-employee relationship, so essential to an organisation of this nature.

### *Housing :*

The housing programme has been completed for over a year and all labour and regional staff are now housed to a standard that compares favourably with any other employer in the world.

### *Safety :*

Since 1950 the Company has made a great effort to improve safety precautions and to reduce its accident rate. A safety de-

partment under an experienced officer specially trained in safety work is actively engaged in the investigation of accidents and the inspection of plant and operations. A detailed analysis of accident statistics is made in order to determine the chief causes and to indicate the type of campaign required to combat them, e.g., whether by way of propaganda, mechanical safeguards, protective equipment, training, lectures or disciplinary action.

The safety department has the full support of management and by tact and enthusiasm has obtained co-operation. Its departmental members and materials play a large part in promoting the interests of safety-first principles for the general public and schools through an independent organisation, the Belait District Road Safety Council. This has enabled a considerable improvement in the overall accident frequency rate.

#### *Education :*

In addition to subsidising the non-Government schools attended by the children of its workers in Seria and Kuala Belait, the Oil Company runs a Technical Trade School at Seria. This provides a three-year apprentice course and gives practical training in fitting, turning, motor and diesel mechanics, welding and blacksmithing; on workshop practice, electricity, mathematics and machine drawing. During the first year the apprentices do a full school course equally divided between the classroom and the school workshops. In the second and third years 70% of the time is spent in the Company's workshops and 30% in the classroom.

Entry to the Trade School is still open to pupils from any school in British Borneo. On completion of training, service with the Company is optional.

To illustrate the growth of the Trade School the number of apprentices has increased from a figure of 67 in 1952 to 197 for 1959. Instruction takes place in both English and Malay.

The Trade School buildings accommodating these apprentices consist of a number of blocks for the purpose of housing, feeding and instruction on the lines of a modern English Public School.

The Company grants a number of scholarships to the children of Labour and Regional Staff to enable them to pass the Senior Cambridge Examination. The recipient of these awards is in no way bound to enter Company employment on completion of the scholarship. Scholarships for instruction in the U.K. are also granted.

*General :*

The following table shows the racial distributions of Labour employed by the main sources of occupation outside the Oil Company :—

<i>Race</i>	<i>Government (Public Works)</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Sawmills and Woodworking</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malays	1,970	208	90	628	2,896
Ibans	46	17	27	22	112
Chinese	105	7	115	1,925	2,152
Indians	6	—	—	103	109
Javanese	—	4	—	3	7
Others	2	7	—	20	29
	<hr/> 2,129 <hr/>	<hr/> 243 <hr/>	<hr/> 232 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,701 <hr/>	<hr/> 5,305 <hr/>

The Commissioner of Labour for Brunei was, until the end of September when the new Brunei Constitution came into effect, also the Commissioner of Labour for Sarawak and is normally stationed in the oilfields at Kuala Belait. All District Officers are Deputy Commissioners of Labour and are responsible within their Districts for enforcing legislation and for the periodical inspection of places of employment.

An up-to-date Labour Enactment embodying the principles of the International Labour Conventions exists. Enacted in 1954, it gives workers protection in such matters as hours of work, health conditions, the age of admission to employment, medical treatment, provision of written contracts of employment, notice pay and conditions of extra-territorial recruitment. A new up-to-date Workmen's Compensation Law was passed in 1957.



The cost of living was stable during 1959. Taking 1952 as 100 the average cost of living throughout the year was 92.95. This compares with 91.46 for the previous year. The limits of monthly oscillation were between the figures of 86.27 and 98.77. These figures are based on the cost of representative items in the requirements of an average family.

Brunei State was free from labour unrest during 1959. Minor cases of wage disagreements were settled without difficulty by either the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioners of Labour. Industrial disputes are rare. Demand for labour is still considerable and wages are high.

# CHAPTER III

## PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

### *Revenue and Expenditure :*

**T**HE Revenue for the year 1959 totalled \$129,568,763 and details of the main collections are given below, together with the comparative figures for 1957 and 1958 :—

	1959 \$	1958 \$	1957 \$
Customs	3,688,314	3,985,798	4,415,896
Income Tax	55,836,390	59,258,150	57,461,707
Licences and Taxes	296,502	614,768	545,430
Fees of Court or Office	115,911	133,025	1,000,276
Departmental Services	1,510,678	714,724	497,523
Land	70,784	69,500	60,899
Marine	157,679	257,429	223,023
Electrical	1,052,952	924,590	711,080
Municipal	236,308	271,980	—
Posts	328,176	632,900	537,787
Telecommunications	254,691		
Revenue from Gov't.			
Property	38,620,328	39,547,126	45,037,542
Interest Currency, etc.	25,423,912	22,092,023	18,504,266
Land Sales	21,737	6,482	11,188
Loan Repayments	1,051,299	966,432	726,717
Supplies	903,101	1,798,330	1,220,947
	<hr/> 129,568,763 <hr/>	<hr/> 131,273,257 <hr/>	<hr/> 130,954,281 <hr/>

## PART I EXPENDITURE

Expenditure for the year 1959 amounted to \$29,813,868 and details of that expenditure are given hereunder. Comparative figures for 1957 and 1958 are also shown :—

	1959 \$	1958 \$	1957 \$
1. His Highness The Sultan	467,037	446,849	346,266
2. Ministers	93,517	88,082	85,601
3. Administration	984,620	724,354	1,033,010
4. Agriculture	756,576	689,423	675,373
5. Audit	61,121	61,361	53,735
6. Broadcasting	514,319	314,633	—
7. Civil Aviation	166,999	154,896	94,100
8. Customs	396,157	372,583	367,945
9. District and Land Offices	605,269	396,883	—
10. Education	3,754,111	3,179,438	2,918,451
11. Electrical	839,756	791,895	831,256
12. Forest	175,173	180,119	168,949
13. Immigration	152,051	—	—
14. Information Service	266,800	386,655	158,948
15. Judicial	86,425	88,740	88,612
16. Labour	49,896	56,749	37,559
17. Land Transport	63,390	—	—
18. Legal	55,143	74,202	63,948
19. Marine	724,946	725,982	720,942
20. Medical and Health	2,637,052	2,286,966	2,042,499
21. Miscellaneous Services	2,985,991	2,877,467	4,367,681
22. Municipal	1,066,242	959,846	912,055
23. Pensions and Gratuities	403,873	365,386	264,358
24. Police	2,111,014	2,670,400	2,325,125
25. Postal Service	329,867	364,146	337,845
26. Prisons	66,753	66,180	50,573
27. Public Works Dept.	7,369,034	1,669,925	2,136,479

	Public Works Dept. Recurrent	—	9,380,970	6,203,735
	Public Works Dept. Non recurrent	—	—	8,835,220
28.	Religious Affairs, State Custom and Welfare	545,999	495,812	298,116
29.	State Pensions	817,085	761,058	635,768
30.	State Stores and Supplies	189,408	1,953,840	1,500,060
31.	Survey	754,511	821,782	725,036
32.	Telecommunications	685,361	650,579	925,531
33.	Treasury	243,640	235,539	196,734
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		30,419,136	34,282,740	39,401,515
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The figures indicate that Revenue exceeded Part I Expenditure by \$99,754,895. A comparative table for the years 1957 to 1959 is given below :—

	1959	1958	1957
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	129,568,762	131,273,257	130,954,281
Expenditure	30,419,136	34,282,740	39,401,515
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus for year	99,149,626	96,990,517	91,552,766
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### *Part II Expenditure*

Part II Expenditure for the year 1959 amounted to \$18,701,459. Details of this Expenditure are given below :—

#### PART II EXPENDITURE

	\$
51. Administration	1,349,695
52. Religious Affairs	694,012
53. Agriculture	452,925

54.	Broadcasting	371,771
55.	Civil Aviation	272,222
56.	Customs	11,416
57.	Education	2,431,583
58.	Electrical	839,151
59.	Marine	24,024
60.	Medical and Health	212,025
61.	Municipal, Brunei Town	451,490
62.	Municipal, Belait and Seria	694,902
63.	Municipal, Tutong	188,125
64.	Municipal, Bangar	6,947
65.	Police	659,025
65.A	Prisons	54,989
66.	Public Works	5,616,279
67.	Water Supplies	1,257,925
68.	Sewerage Works	—
69.	Service Housing	367,195
70.	State Stores and Supplies	341,432
71.	Telecommunications	72,641
72.	Loans and Advance	2,331,685
		<hr/>
		18,701,459
		<hr/>

### *Financial Statement :*

The details of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1959 are given below. The actual figures for 1958 are also set out for purpose of comparison.

<i>Assets</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1958</i>
	\$	\$
Investments — General Reserve Fund	359,239,410	331,031,365
Investments — General Revenue	264,886,110	215,774,083
Cash	9,106,860	5,815,426
Sundry Debtors	2,309,677	3,114,315
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	635,542,057	555,735,189

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1958</i>
	\$	\$
General Reserve Fund	359,239,410	331,031,365
General Revenue Balances	275,038,818	198,037,300
Development Fund	—	23,636,323
Sundry Creditors	1,263,829	3,030,201
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	635,542,057	555,735,189
	<hr/>	<hr/>

A sum of \$27,701,755 was transferred from General Revenue Balance to General Reserve Fund in 1959.

*Public Debt :*

There is no public debt.

*Customs and Excise :*

Import duties are levied on importations, the principal items being intoxicating liquors, tobacco, sugar, petroleum products, textiles and vehicles, and export duties are levied upon certain products including rubber, copra, sago, livestock, coconut and palm oil. The total import duty collected in 1959 was \$3,501,959 and the export duties totalled \$167,051.

Excise duty is levied on locally distilled samsu, which is the only alcoholic beverage manufactured for sale in Brunei. The total excise duties collected in 1959 was \$19,304.

*Stamp Duties and Other Taxes :*

Stamp duties are levied in accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Enactment.

Estate duty is levied under the Stamp Enactment upon all estates the value of which exceeds \$1,000 and the rates are as follows:—

Where the principal value of the estate —

exceeds \$	1,000 and does not exceed	\$	5,000—	1%
exceeds	5,000 and does not exceed		10,000—	2%
exceeds	10,000 and does not exceed		25,000—	3%

exceeds	25,000 and does not exceed	50,000—	4%
exceeds	50,000 and does not exceed	100,000—	5%
exceeds	100,000 and does not exceed	150,000—	6%
exceeds	150,000 and does not exceed	200,000—	7%
exceeds	200,000 and does not exceed	300,000—	8%
exceeds	300,000 and does not exceed	400,000—	9%
exceeds	400,000 and does not exceed	500,000—	10%
exceeds	500,000 and does not exceed	750,000—	11%
exceeds	750,000 and does not exceed	1,000,000—	12%
exceeds	1,000,000 and does not exceed	1,250,000—	13%
exceeds	1,250,000 and does not exceed	1,500,000—	14%
exceeds	1,500,000 and does not exceed	2,000,000—	15%
exceeds	2,000,000 and does not exceed	3,000,000—	16%
exceeds	3,000,000 and does not exceed	5,000,000—	17%
exceeds	5,000,000 and does not exceed	7,000,000—	18%
exceeds	7,000,000 and does not exceed	10,000,000—	19%
exceeds	10,000,000 .. .. .	..	—20%

### *Income Tax :*

Income Tax is charged, levied and collected under the provisions of the Income Tax Enactment, 1949, but at present only in respect of the incomes of registered limited companies. On every dollar of the chargeable incomes of such companies income tax is levied at the rate of 30 per cent. There are reliefs in respect of tax paid in some other Commonwealth Countries.

# CHAPTER IV

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## CURRENCY AND BANKING

### *Currency :*

**B**RUNEI STATE is a member of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, being a party to the Malayan British Borneo Currency Agreement. Only notes and coin issued by that Board are legal tender in Brunei and the dollar is valued at sterling 2s. 4d. On 31st December, 1959 the amount of currency in circulation was approximately \$75,637,000 and the average circulation for the year was \$71,920,000.

The State comes within the sterling area, and foreign exchange control is exercised. The control is governed by the Foreign Exchange Control Enactment which came into force on 1st January, 1957. This enactment replaced older legislation, but no new restrictions were introduced.

### *Banking :*

Prior to 1958, the banking facilities were provided by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation through its branches at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. In May, 1958, the Chartered Bank commenced business in the State and opened branches at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. Banking is controlled by the Banking Enactment 1956, operative with effect from 1st January, 1957. A Savings Bank Department is also operated by both the trading Banks.

### *Post Office Savings Bank :*

Interest was paid on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank during 1959 at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ . On 31st December, 1959 the

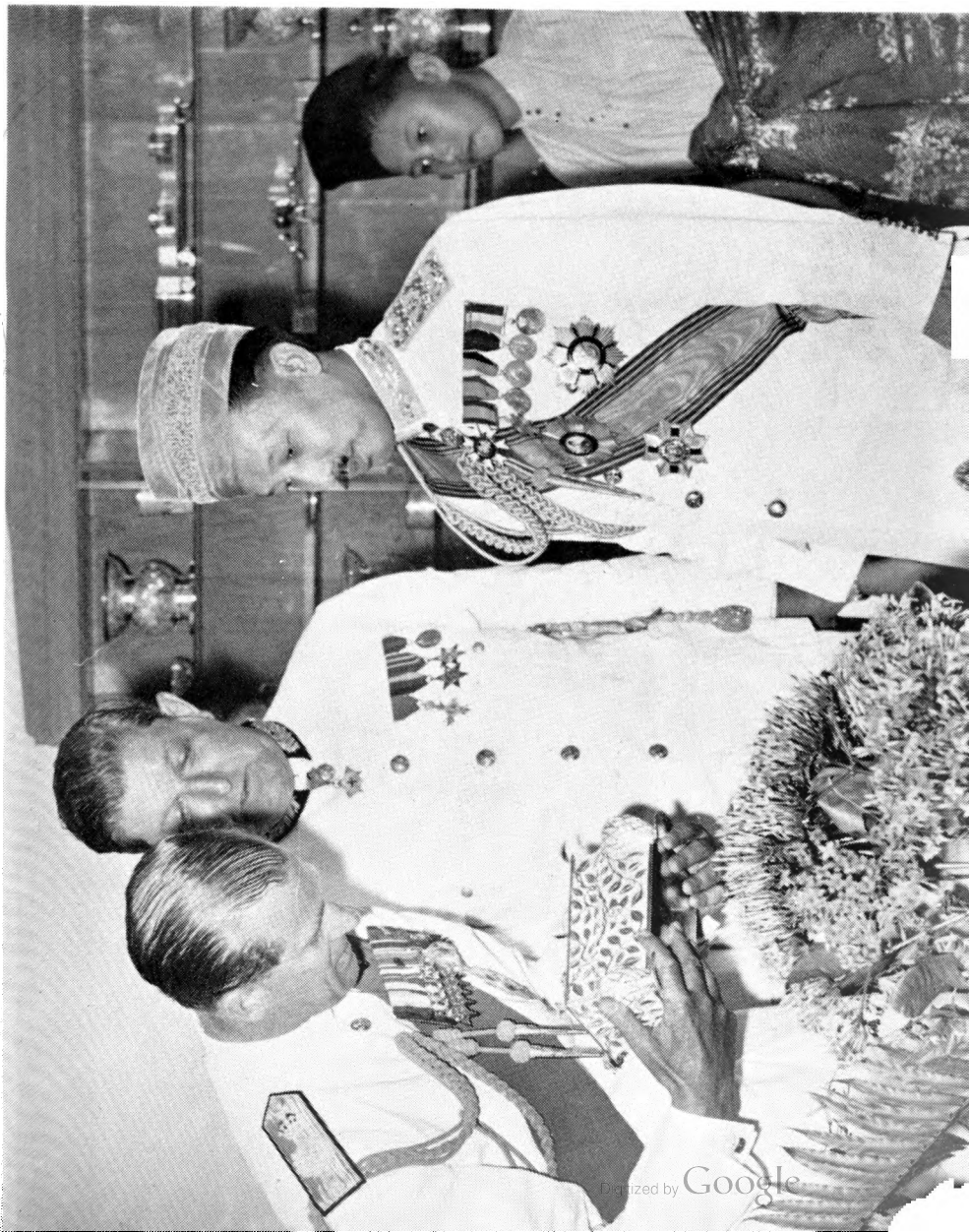


number of depositors in the Bank was 1,994, an increase of 27 on the number at the end of 1958. Deposits amounted to \$467,468.00.

Deposits in the Savings Bank for the period 31st December, 1951 to 31st December, 1959 are given in the following table :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Depositors</i>	<i>Amount of Deposits</i>
31.12.51	928	\$ 265,605
31.12.52	1,162	374,122
31.12.53	1,399	521,378
31.12.54	1,665	608,589
31.12.55	1,872	670,633
31.12.56	1,961	600,165
31.12.57	1,982	619,540
31.12.58	1,967	511,222
31.12.59	1,994	467,468

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh admiring a Brunei made silver cigarette box presented to the Duke during his visit to Brunei in February 1959.*



*Another aerial  
view of Brunei  
Town and Kam-  
pong Ayer.*



# CHAPTER V

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## COMMERCE

**T**RADE and commerce in Brunei is conducted by a number of agency houses and Chinese merchants. The most important of the agency houses are the leading European firms, who import direct from the United Kingdom, Australia and other sources proprietary articles, for which they are the sole distributors. The number of Chinese merchants holding important agencies is, however, on the increase, although the majority prefer to deal in the wholesale and retail distribution of goods purchased in Singapore from merchants with whom they have long established connections.

The Chinese merchants are responsible for the purchase of local produce, and they provide the upriver population with sundry goods in exchange.

The whole of the import and export trade is carried on in the two ports of the State, *i.e.* Brunei Town and Kuala Belait, and it is at these two towns that the principal firms have established their business houses.

The Straits Steamship Company had three vessels operating on a full time run from Malaya and Borneo ports to Brunei. This service was, however, taken over by the Sarawak Steamships from July this year. Shipping to Brunei has always been practically a one way business and Brunei has very little to contribute in the way of export cargo, its oil being piped to the Lutong refinery in Sarawak. Vessels called at Brunei during the year from Hong Kong with general cargo, granite and cement.

*External Trade :*

The value of the external trade of the State for the year 1959 was \$372,970,577 compared with \$415,543,815 in 1958 a decrease of \$42,573,238.

The trade figures are made up as follows :—

	1959	1958	1957
Total value of exports	\$310,004,846	\$326,877,860	\$339,984,633
Total value of imports	62,965,731	88,665,955	107,463,542
Favourable trade balance	\$247,039,115	\$238,211,905	\$232,521,091

*Exports :*

The F.O.B. value of exports for 1959 was approximately \$310,004,846 made up as follows :

	1959	1958	1957
Crude Oil	\$292,596,639	\$300,429,192	\$313,737,265
Rubber Plantation	3,691,560	1,717,889	2,180,496
Fuel Wood	365,056	8,898	27,194
Jelutong, raw, pressed and refined	483,895	500,379	243,359
Gas, natural	634,906	619,989	636,132
Cow Hides	1,294	—	—
Buffalo Hides	24,178	17,780	20,490
Crocodile Skins	220	492	1,098
Pepper, Black	2,096	3,003	4,916
Pepper, White	79,649	43,271	67,552
Exposed Cinematographic Films	—	15,942,700	18,975,565
Sundries including re-exports	12,125,353	7,594,267	4,090,566
Total	\$310,004,846	\$326,877,860	\$339,984,633

(1959 figures exclude re-exports of cinematographic films and mutilated currency notes.)

*Imports :*

The declared value of imports for 1959 was \$62,965,731 made up as follows :—

	1959	1958	1957
Food	\$ 12,743,760	\$ 13,171,264	\$ 13,972,995
Beverages and Tobacco	3,373,457	3,945,028	4,949,727
Crude materials, inedible, except fuel	1,348,518	2,165,620	1,655,169
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related materials	2,552,338	3,024,463	3,531,171
Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	586,024	382,530	476,574
Chemicals & Drugs	3,448,498	4,878,677	5,064,338
Manufactured goods, classified chiefly by materials	10,860,790	14,278,937	20,123,070
Machinery & Transport Equipment	13,328,281	19,914,830	25,557,434
Miscellaneous Manufactured articles	12,978,410	13,253,908	14,863,353
Miscellaneous transactions and commodities, not else- where specified	1,745,655	605,093	577,881
Exposed Cinematographic films	—	13,045,605	16,691,830
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 62,965,731</b>	<b>\$ 88,665,955</b>	<b>\$107,463,542</b>

(Figures for 1959 exclude exposed cinematographic films)

The oilfield continued to retrench their personnel even in 1959 and there were no major projects carried out by the Government during the year under review. Consequently there has been general shortage of money for trading purposes. This is more conspicuous in Kuala Belait where business has been rather dull.

*Cargo Tonnage :*

The total tonnage of cargo discharged and loaded for the year 1959 was as follows :—

	1959		1958	
	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons	Discharged Tons	Loaded Tons
Brunei Town	34,751	26,752	103,077	5,219
Kuala Belait	28,868	7,029	56,030	18,886
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,619</b>	<b>33,781</b>	<b>159,107</b>	<b>24,105</b>

*Customs Revenue :*

The total Customs revenue for 1959 amounted to \$3,670,605.89.

	1959	1958	1957
Export Duties	\$ 166,944.75	\$ 79,785.16	\$ 107,697.73
Import Duties	\$3,503,661.14	\$3,881,745.78	\$4,306,217.51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,670,605.89</b>	<b>\$3,961,530.94</b>	<b>\$4,413,915.24</b>

The unexpected increase in the price of plantation rubber was mainly responsible for the increase in revenue from export duties. No duty was charged on plantation rubber exported by Government estates.

*Tariff :*

There has been no change to Customs tariff during 1959.

*Legislation :*

No new legislation was promulgated during the year under review.

*Excise :*

The only alcoholic beverage distilled in the State is samsu, the product of three distilleries. Excise duty is chargeable at \$5/- per gallon, and duty collected in 1959 amounted to \$19,282.90 as compared with \$24,624 for 1958.

*Trade Correspondence :*

The Controller of Customs & Excise is designated as the United Kingdom Trade Correspondent for the State of Brunei. Numerous enquiries were received during the year from various business firms in other parts of the world, and appropriate action was taken accordingly.

*Statistics :*

The mechanised extraction of trade statistics started in April, 1959. It is now possible to provide more detailed breakdowns on items which before that could not be made available. Statistics are now published in book forms for April to June, and thereafter by half yearly periods.

# CHAPTER VI

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## (a) LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

**A**NY native of Brunei may acquire land in perpetuity. Non-natives may also acquire land with the approval of the Executive Council but such approval is usually granted for a lease of a shorter term.

Titles are issued for leases of fifteen, thirty, forty-five and sixty years according to the purpose for which the land is required.

Land values are difficult to assess owing to there having been no auction of land held during the year. The tendency for agricultural land near the large towns to have enhanced value continues. From private transactions prices appear to have fallen somewhat in the Belait District due to the trade recession. Government policy continued to restrict the receipt of land applications unless they are for essential purposes.

### *Housing and Town Planning*

During the year the Municipalities continue to deal with an increasing number of applications for private buildings in the Municipal areas. The Municipalities themselves following the new Constitution are now all under the Chairmanship of the respective District Officers and the membership of the Boards have been changed. This has enabled a more active policy for the Town Planning Committee of the Municipality.

### *Social Welfare*

The following organisations continued to be active throughout the year:—

Community Service Council (Belait)

Road Safety Council (Belait)



Girl Guides

Boy Scouts Association

British Red Cross Society.

Sports of all types are increasing, especially basketball, badminton and soccer, with rugby, football, cricket and athletics becoming more popular.

## (b) AGRICULTURE

### WEATHER

The rainfall at all recording stations was the highest for some years and it was more evenly distributed throughout the state than usual. January was dry except in Temburong and February was very dry everywhere with hot clear days and some high winds. March and April were fairly dry except in Kuala Belait and Temburong. May, June, and July were wet everywhere with the rains getting less in Kuala Belait and Temburong in July. August was dry but the wet season started in September and lasted until almost the end of the year. Appendix "B" shows records and comparisons for the various districts in the State.

### CROP REPORTS

#### *Rubber:*

Rubber production during the year was the highest since 1953. It amounted to 1,646 tons valued at \$3,509,986 and was 623 tons more than in 1958. The increased production is attributed to the higher prices prevailing.

Much of the older rubber is neglected and is only tapped when prices are high. Small-holders still prefer to produce unsmoked rubber which is later smoked by the dealers.

At the beginning of the year the price of rubber was 85 cents per katti. It remained at this level until March when it began to rise until it reached \$1.41 per katti in November. By the end of December it was \$1.12 per katti.

The annual amount and value of rubber exported since 1953 is shown at Appendix "D".

*Rice:*

Rice is the staple food in Brunei and its planting is carried out on scattered areas throughout the state. The standard of cultivation is low and methods laborious so that not more than two or three acres can be planted by each family. Many of the swamp areas are cultivated by trampling with teams of buffaloes while many peaty areas are merely slashed and burned. Much padi land is left unplanted because of poor and uncertain water supplies. Dry land rice is planted on a system of shifting cultivation.

*Season 1958-59*

*Wet Rice:* Favourable weather during the planting season increased yields. The total area planted with wet rice was 3,140 acres which is 502 acres less than last year season. The high price of rubber was the main cause of this decrease because many planters found it more profitable to tap rubber than to plant rice. The estimated yield per acre was just under 200 gantangs which is fifty per cent higher than the previous season.

*Dry Rice:* The area under dry rice increased a little to an estimated 2,925 acres and the average yield was nearly double that of the previous year.

The acreage and yields for each district in the state are given at Appendix "E".

As an encouragement to growers the import of padi was controlled to maintain a stable price. The total import of rice during 1959 was 6,600 tons.

The main pests during the year were Rice bugs (*Leptocorisa acuta*) and Stem borer (*Schoenobuis incertillus*) and rats. Early spraying with dieldrin insecticides kept the two former in check while poisoned baits were used against the rats.

*Season 1959-60*

*Wet Padi:* Heavy rain was experienced during the planting season so that a slightly increased area was planted, growth on the whole is good and there are prospects of a good crop. The area planted is estimated at 3,887 acres.

*Dry Rice:* The poor yield during the previous year was due to drought so the planting this year was advanced by one month to try to get the crop to come into flower in early January when the rains usually begin to get lighter. The total area planted is 2,946 acres, an increase of about 180 acres.

*Mulaut Irrigation (Pilot Scheme)*

This scheme continued to suffer from lack of water and no real improvement can be expected until sufficient water is made available.

*Coconut:*

The majority of coconuts are grown on a small scale for home consumption. Most of the few areas planted on a bigger scale are unproductive largely because of neglect. Fertiliser trials are under way at the Coconut Experiment Station, Luahan, in an endeavour to find out if yields can be improved by their application.

The import of coconut oil had increased by 300 tons this year making a total of 1,500 tons. There is also a large import of fresh nuts.

Gray Leaf Spot (*Pestalozza palmarum*) and nutrient deficiency symptoms are found throughout the state.

*Sago Palms:*

Sago is a crop which does not require constant care and which will grow in many parts of the State in swamps which are useless for other crops. It is exported to Sarawak in the form of sago flour;

5,027 piculs were exported during the year, an increase of 808 piculs over 1958. The grated sago (repau) is the only food given to the pigs belonging to the Dusuns in the Interior of Tutong, Temburong, and Kuala Belait Districts.

*Pepper:*

This crop requires a soil of high fertility and requires considerable labour. This together with the high cost of fertilisers confines the growing of this crop to a few people.

*Fruits:*

The most commonly cultivated fruits are citrus (green oranges and limes) and bananas with a few papaya. The demand far exceeds the supply so that there are extensive imports of fruit. There are considerable areas of fruit growing under semi jungle conditions frequently on State land. The fruiting of these trees is very seasonal and at times large quantities of fruit are available over short periods but this seasonal production merely reaches glut proportions.

*Vegetables and Food Crops:*

Most of the market gardens are in the hands of the Chinese who cultivate the richer valley lands near the roads. They practice shifting cultivation moving to new land after three to five years.

After harvest of hill padi many farmers plant vegetables and root crops before leaving the land to go back to fallow.

LIVE-STOCK REPORTS

*Buffaloes:*

There is over 14,000 head of buffaloes in the state. Most of these animals are healthy but a few are affected with buffalo louse and in over crowded communal grazing areas the animals were in a poor condition as it is not the practice to give supplementary

feeding. In over-crowded areas where there is overgrazing *Straits Rhododendron* has started to invade the land and since these weeds are not eaten by animals, this aggravates the precarious condition, and buffaloes stray along the Kuala Belait/Brunei Highway, and have become a menace to motorists.

The heavy mortality of buffalo calves which was due to a heavy burden of *Ascaris Vitulorum* has been checked with piperazine adiapate.

#### *Cattle:*

Most of the cattle are of the Kelantan breed and scattered herds are found mainly in the Tutong District. They exhibit clinical symptoms of mineral deficiency.

#### *Pigs :*

Those kept by Chinese are better cared for than those belonging to the indigenous races. Expansion of pig husbandry is curtailed by a lack of suitable land.

#### *Poultry :*

The poultry population is estimated at about 148,746. Eggs and poultry are expensive and in short supply. In urban areas exotic breeds are popular but it is uneconomical to keep those breeds on a commercial scale as most of the feeding stuffs have to be imported and are costly. Cantons seem to be more economical and can be kept on a commercial scale.

#### *Disease of Poultry:*

Due to the constant movement of poultry there are always outbreaks of Newcastle White (Ranikhet Diseases). The outbreaks are traced to people purchasing birds from the market and then allowing them to mingle with their own. Another common disease is Fowl Pox which usually affects young chickens. Coccidiosis is rampant and causes heavy losses among young chickens.

Ranikhet vaccination is very popular and this year 27,111 birds were vaccinated and were dewormed with phenotiazine tablets.

4,230 chickens were vaccinated against Fowl Pox. 950 birds were successfully treated for enteritis caused by feeding on fermented feed stuffs.

*Ducks:*

These are very popular on marshy places and low lying ground. There seems to be a tendency for Anti-Malarial measures to poison them.

*Goats:*

They do very well and are prolific but are not popular due to their destructive habits. There are a few plants whose leaves are very toxic to goats.

The estimated livestock population at the end of the year and number of animals slaughtered is given in appendices "F" and "G".

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS

*Kilanas Agricultural Station:*

This station is the main distributing centre for planting materials, fertilisers, insecticides and livestock.

Nearly one third of the area was devoted to padi experiment and multiplication plots. But for the new season much of this work was transferred to Padi Test Plot, Tanjong Nangka because the area was not typical.

Poultry is raised on the hilly parts of the station to supply eggs for hatching. The following breeds are kept; Rhode Island Red, New Hampshire, Australorp, Light Sussex, White and Brown Leghorn, Barred Plymouth Rock and Nagoya. The chicks are sold to the public at the age of one to six months old. A flock of cockerel is kept in the station for distribution to the farmers to up-grade their local breed.

Permanent fruit trees were planted at the hill sides to supply seeds and bud wood for the fruit nurseries in the station and other agricultural centres. The selected fruits are rambutan, mango, durian, citrus, pulasan, mangosteen etc. The station had supplied 3,460 budgrafts to the public.

A one-acre pond was excavated at the end of the year for the breeding of gorami, carp, and tilapia. The carp in the old pond were weighed every year so as to record their growth rate and to find out their adaptability to Brunei conditions.

#### *Birau Agricultural Station:*

This station was acquired by the department for planting permanent commercial crops such as African oil palm, rubber, cocoa, illipe nut, coffee, cinnamon, coconut, fruits and sugar cane. Some of these crops such as coconut, cocoa, coffee, and fruit trees have already come to bearing. African oil palm, coffee, rubber, and fruit trees are showing promise.

Fruit trees from the Philippines, namely, star apple, mangoes, seedless mabolo, ponderosa chico were planted in the station for observation. Two acres were planted with star apple and one acre with Philippine mango.

#### *Lumapas Padi Test Plot:*

This station was maintained to supply selected padi and vegetable seeds for distribution to the gardeners. Varieties of padi from the foundation plots at Kilanas Agricultural Station were further multiplied for distribution. Those vegetables adapted for the area are grown for seeds.

Other planting materials sold were bananas, coffee, cocoa seedlings, budded rambutan, citrus, mangoes etc.

#### *Luahan Coconut Experiment Station:*

There are some 64 acres of coconuts planted on this station and their rate of growth is slow. Manurial trials were carried out and cover crops were planted between the rows.

Three years trial of dry padi planting on the same area was maintained under three types of experiments.

*Kuala Belait Nursery and Labi Demonstration Plot:*

These nurseries are maintained to supply planting materials for the people at the Kuala Belait District.

*Berakas Rubber Nursery:*

This nursery is situated at 1½ mile stone Berakas Road. The area consisted of thirty five acres. There is a two acre budwood stock nursery to supply high yielding materials. Two acres were planted with clonal seedlings and ten acres with selected seedlings for budding.

It also distributes the fertilisers and chemicals required by the small-holders. Appendix "H" shows the Rubber Development Scheme materials issued to the rubber planters.

*Jalan Istana Ornamental Plant Nursery :*

This nursery supplies flowering plants and ornamental plants. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for planting public parks as well as maintaining them. During the year 117 planting materials were supplied to the government residential area and 65,355 to the public.

This department also introduces flowering plants from other countries for trial in the State.

*Jerudong Animal Breeding Farm :*

The long drought during the early part of the year severely affected the growth of grass and rendered the planting of grasses very difficult as there were no facilities for irrigation. Later heavy rainfall destroyed some planted areas. This adverse weather condition affected the health of all animals in general as there was insufficient forage to graze.



Of all the animals the Balinese cattle were the only ones to remain in a fairly good condition. Being browsers they have fairly adapted themselves to the hilly terrain.

The Red Sindhi are not well adapted to conditions in Jerudong. They do not seem to tolerate the high temperature with high humidity, nor are they as agile as the Bali Cattle on hilly tracts.

*Fodder :* Fodder is a real problem. As the number of animals increase the area for grazing has not been enlarged. The natural pastures have become overgrown with Straits Rhododendron and hence there has been malnutrition.

The fodder crops that do best are *stylosanthis gracilis*, Guatemala grass and Guinea grass.

*Milk Production :* This year 4,340 pints of milk were produced of which 3,531 pints were sold to the public. Many cows could not be milked as they only produced sufficient for their calves.

*Eradication of Straits Rhododendron :* Weed eradication trials were made with Floroxone 2-4-5T. Trials were made twice in the dry season and once in the wet season (growing). In both cases reaction took place within 24 hours when the leaves wilted. But it was observed that 20% of the plants treated during dry weather regenerated from the roots after about one month. After spraying during wet weather there was no regrowth. It was also observed that young growing plants were completely eradicated.

114 farmers and students visited the farm and Agricultural Stations. They were given lectures and demonstration in plant propagation, fish culture, poultry raising, vegetable gardening, padi research etc.

## AGROMATIC INVESTIGATION

*Rice :*

Wet padi trials were transferred to a three-acre plot at Kampong Tanjong Nangka for the 1959/60 season on account of the poor location at the Kilanas Agricultural Station. Trials were varietal, and fertiliser and planting trials were laid down. Varietal observation plots, varietal and fertiliser trials were planted at Kilanas Agricultural Station during the 1958/1959 padi season. An ear to the row selection was attempted on an area in the irrigation scheme at Kampong Kilanas.

*Varietal Trials :*

A trial with nine wet padi varieties were planted at the Kilanas Agricultural Station. Under this trial Enggkatek was significantly higher than Siam 64, Siam 29, Langsat Kuning, Tranganu, Langsat Puteh, Seraup 15, and Lentek. Seraup 15 and Langsat Kuning are significantly lower than Siam 53, Lentek, Siam 29, Enggkatek and Siam 64.

In dry padi trial at Luahan Coconut Experiment Station, Tedong and Siandah Ampal were significantly higher than Siam, Sangkudau and Karangkijang.

*Fertiliser Trials :*

The first trial on the application of N.P.K., Muriate of Potash and soya bean meal at Kilanas Agricultural Station. There was no significant difference between the treatments. The highest yields were N.P.K. 224.28 gantangs and Muriate of Potash 226.38 gantangs as compared with soya bean meal 161.49 gantangs.

*Ear to the Row Selection :*

Preliminary trials were a failure chiefly due to late planting with the result that the plants did not tiller properly. From the experience gained it is obvious that until the staff becomes familiar and used to this type of work, selections will have to be made on a less ambitious scale.

*Other Crops :*FERTILISER TRIAL ON *STYLOSANTHIS GRASCILIS*

The application of lime and N.P.K. and lime and rock phosphate gave yields that were significantly higher than N.P.K. alone.

## EXTENSION WORK

*Rubber Development Scheme :*

Rubber is the chief export crop of the State and its planting is subsidised by government under the Rubber Development Scheme. It has been going on for the last three years and the small-holders were given subsidies, bonuses, improved planting materials, fertilisers and chemicals. The total expenditure for the period of three years was \$318,780 which was made up as follows: 1959 \$209,101; 1958 \$78,466; 1957 \$31,212. Approved small holders were entitled to subsidy payment for planting an area from three to ten acres either of new planting or replanting. The Rubber Nursery at Berakas distributed 2,205 budded stumps and 123,096 clonal seedlings. 77,000 clonal seedlings were imported from Malaya to cover the deficit for the year 1959 planting. Two hundred and eight small-holders have planted during the year. A table showing the amount of all materials distributed under this scheme is at appendix "H".

*Fruit :*

This department encourages the growing of improved varieties of fruits by distributing improved planting materials from the Agricultural Stations. The main fruit trees distributed were rambutan, citrus, mangoes, pulasan, etc., and 3,677 were sold during the year. Besides nurseries at Agricultural Stations, private nurseries were established under the supervision of the Agricultural Field Staff.

The farmers at Kampong Tanah Jambu were taught the technique of budgrafting in their own plot fruit nursery at the Agricultural Centre. A bud-wood stock nursery was also established

so as to supply them with good material for their own use in the future. The rest of the centre was planted with coffee as a demonstration.

*Plant Pest and Disease Control :*

Trials with the modern insecticides and fungicides were carried out in vegetable gardens in order to show the growers their effect. The insecticides demonstrations were malathion, D.D.T. necotine, Agrocide, dieldrin derivatives, Derriphytan, intex and the fungicides were copper — Sandoz, Thiovit and Sandotox. No fungicides have been found to be effective for the control of heart rot of Bassica species. Dieldrin derivatives were found to be effective in the control of stem borers and rice bugs. Phosphorous bait was found very effective in the control of rats.

*Control of livestock Diseases and Pest :*

The veterinary section is making satisfactory progress in getting livestock owners to report ailments and disease affecting animals and birds. Innoculations and treatments are being continually carried out by staff.

Two Anglo Nubian Bucks imported from Malaya for stud were found to have Melioidosis. All the goats in the particular station were tested with Melioidin and the reactors were destroyed and the disease brought under control.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SCHEME

There are 16 farmers who were given loans to purchase rice mills in various villages of the State. Most of these mills are run on a co-operative basis by the farmers themselves. Only two farmers were granted loans for poultry raising this year and have now started with one to two hundred birds each. The rearers are always supervised and guided by the Agricultural Staff.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW

The Department of Agriculture sponsors this show annually to encourage agriculture, home industries, and to show the work of

government departments in the State. The departments which participated were Survey, Marine, Medical, Health, Information, and Geological. Among the companies who put up displays were Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Singer Sewing Machine Co., Nestle's Products (Malaya) Ltd., and Fung Fock Choon Co. The 13th Annual Show was held at the Sultan Mohammad Jamalul-Alam Malay School Brunei in September this year. It was opened by the Isteri of Yang Teramat Mulia Pengiran Bendahara. There were fewer exhibits than usual in the fruit section because the fruiting season had passed. On the whole the produce section was fair.

In the livestock section there were buffaloes, cattle, goats and poultry.

Cash prizes and certificates were presented by His Highness the Sultan for the silverware, brassware and weaving work. In the home industries section, there were canework, mat weaving and other handicrafts.

#### *Administration :*

The staff consisted of the State Agricultural Officer who is responsible for the administration of the department including the Rubber Development Scheme and Drainage & Irrigation Work, the Agricultural Adviser, Assistant Veterinary Officer, Senior Agricultural Assistant, three Agricultural Assistants, fifteen Agricultural Field Officers, fifteen Agricultural Field Inspectors and one probationer Agricultural Field Inspector.

### (c) FORESTRY

#### 1. THE FORESTS

Since the last annual report of 1958 was written no major change has taken place in the proportion of land under forest in Brunei. The situation for the present can be considered to be indeed favourable as the State's total land area under primary forest remains at approximately 75% of the State's land area. Land under Forest Reserve which is permanently dedicated to forestry and for the supply of timber and other forest produce has a total of 818

square miles or 37%. Areas under secondary forest or blukar totals 456 square miles or 20%. This has been largely due to the shifting cultivation of the past. With the spread of knowledge and increase of education amongst the rural population combined with Government's effort to encourage the rural people to indulge in permanent agriculture, this dangerous and ruinous practice of shifting cultivation may ultimately be put to an end. If this practice is to be stopped completely, it will not be sufficient for the Forest Department alone to enforce the law. It will be necessary to obtain the cooperation of several Government departments to spread the ideology and to bring to the notice of Government when the occurrence of such practice is discovered.

There has been no large scale pressure for land and it can be expected that with increased population, increased demand will follow and with proper planning in land use, beneficial results can certainly be derived.

Figures detailed blow explain the position briefly as regards land under forest.

	Total area of State	Forest Reserve	State land forests	Secondary forests	Agricultural and residential area
Square Mile	2,226	818	860	456	92
Percent		37	39	20	1

## 2. FOREST RESERVE PROPOSAL AND SETTLEMENT (Appendix "I")

No fresh proposal to constitute new areas for reservation was made. Although the percentage of land under reservation appears to be sufficient, it is still considered necessary to continue the search for suitable areas under forest to be added to the present reserves. These lands should of course exclude good agricultural lands.

An area of 1720 acres containing valuable forest in Anduki Forest Reserve that was destroyed by fire in 1958 is still under observation. It is generally believed that young regeneration is

coming in gradually. The area should not be excised unless it can be made certain that it will not definitely recover.

Reserves that have been finally constituted are detailed at the back of this report.

### 3. MANAGEMENT (Appendix "L")

A total of 21 miles and 70 chains of external boundary of forest reserves was recleaned by departmental labour. They are comprised of (1) Labi Hill 1 mile 20 chains (2) Andulau 2 miles (3) Ladan Hill 7 miles 30 chains (4) Berakas 3 miles 20 chains and (5) Labu 8 miles.

During the year 12 timber licences and permits were issued over State land forest reserve areas. This increase was much more than the normal strength of the field staff can cope with. If the position is allowed to prevail it will not be considered favourable for the well being of the forests, particularly the reserved forest containing valuable potentialities.

Forest reserve working should be under proper control.

### 4. PROTECTION

There have been no changes made in the forest law. Revision of royalty rates appears to be urgently needed as the present rate is inadequate.

Three Forest Offences were reported during the year and were of a trivial nature such as causing injury to Jelutong trees, and felling a tree outside a licenced area. The offenders were dealt with departmentally and a sum of \$425 was realised by compounding.

### 5. SILVICULTURE

No significant progress in silviculture during the year is reported. It would be possible to step up silvicultural work whenever forest reserve compartments are ready for treatment. Increased allocation, instead of the usual \$4,000 for the past so many years, will enable the department to increase its activity in this field.

The accommodation of forest labourers close to the site of work and their increase in number will be necessary for this work. No treatment was done during the year.

No widespread fruiting of forest trees was reported.

## 6. EXPLOITATION (Appendix "J")

There was an increase in log production by 5,089 tons over that of 1958. Altogether a total of 17,676.04 (12,587.12) tons of logs were produced. The slight increase has been largely due to the export of round logs of Bindang oversea. A total of 4,382 tons of Bindang logs were exported during the year; and Australia remained as the biggest consumer. Ungraded sawn timber were exported mainly to Hongkong and totalled 727 tons.

The number of sawmills operating in the State remained at 17 and they are mainly located in the Belait and Tutong District. Their outfits are mainly circular saws powered by Diesel engines.

The following summary shows details of distribution and number of sawbenches.

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of sawbenches</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Horse Power</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>		
Belait	3	4	1	1	1	10	1,155
Tutong	1	2	1	2	—	6	354
Brunei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temburong	1	—	—	—	—	1	24

The price of timber remained steady throughout the year. From the Customs Department figures (July-Dec. 1958, Jan.-June 1959) it was revealed that 2,463 tons of sawn timber have been imported over a period of 12 months. The source of supply is mainly from Miri and has a declared value of \$291,000. With the construction of better extraction roads and improved extraction



methods Brunei should be able to bring down cost of production, thereby making the importation of timber from Sarawak no longer necessary.

The export of mangrove firewood to Hongkong has increased considerably 18,500 (1835) shipping tons were exported during the year.

*Jelutong and minor forest produce* (Appendix "J")

The production of getah Jelutong totalled 5,018 (5,439) piculs and has an F.O.B. value of \$553,000.

*Outturn of logs and sawn timber*

Figures of outturn is shown vide the accompanying statement :

	<i>Outturn cubic feet</i>	
	<i>1959</i>	<i>1958</i>
Forest reserves (round log)	262,914	274,104
Forest reserves (sawn timber)	22,689	5,276
Other forests (round log)	518,344	250,864
Other forests (sawn timber)	28,583	46,918
Total round logs	781,258	524,968
Total sawn timber*	51,272	52,194
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total round logs equivalent	883,802	629,356
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(\*The equivalent of round log is obtained simply by multiplying by 2.)

## 7. RESEARCH

Mr. E.J.H. Corner of the Botany School at Cambridge University, well-known for his outstanding book on 'Wayside trees of Malaya', arrived on 7th February and set off on 8th February with the Forest Botanist, Mr. Ashton, for a trip up the Temburong

and Belalong rivers. The objective was Bukit Lesong, but owing to low water there was not enough time to reach it. In addition Mr. Ashton stepped on a pit-viper, which bit him, with results that nearly proved fatal. Mr. Corner completed the tour as planned, returning to Brunei on 20th, and proceeding to Kuala Belait with S.F.O. on 22nd. After visiting various forests round there he returned to Brunei on 26th and left on 27th. He was mainly concerned on this visit with figs and fungi.

Professor P.W. Richards, Professor of Botany in the University College of North Wales, Bangor, arrived in Brunei on 18th March and proceeded with S.F.O. to Kuala Belait on the same day. He was joined on 24th March by professor H.B. Gilliland, Professor of Botany in the University of Malaya. Assisted by the Forest Botanist, they studied the ecology of the peat swamp forests and the raised sand beaches round Badas. A short visit, organised by S.F.O. Miri, was paid to Marudi for two nights to see a special type of peat swamp near there. Prof. Gilliland returned to Singapore on 10th April and Prof. Richards on 15th April. The latter was a member of the 1932 Oxford University Expedition to Mt. Dulit, and had not been back to Borneo since.

Following the return of Professors Gilliland and Richards the Forest Botanist remained in Belait district until the 27th June. At first ecological programmes were completed at Badas, Bukit Puan and Ulu Lumut, Andulau F.R., while in June a fortnight's expedition to the Ulu Belait, visiting Ulu Ingei, Topi Batu Ketam, Ulu Pelangaoung and Bt. Ulu Tutong and the Ulu Biadong area, were carried out. This has been the third consecutive year in which flowering has been disappointing and consequently the number of collections were fewer than expected.

On 24th July a visit was made to the Biang range, Temburong district, where enumerations were completed by 10th August. On the 17th August a camp was made in the Ulu Temburong at Kuala Belalong, where collecting and ecology continued until early October. In late October and early November two more short

trips were made to the Andulau Hills and Belait District and Biang.

From November, 14th to 26th Mr. Ashton attended the British Borneo Interterritorial Conference at Sandakan, and afterwards worked in the Herbarium there with Dr. W. Meijer.

Mr. Ashton returns to continue research in England on February 11th, 1960 and consequently at the end of 1959 and beginning of 1960 he will be occupied in completing field operations, especially photography, and also preparing and distributing collections.

The first programme on return to England will be the preparation of un-named Dipterocarpaceae for publication, after which the proposed Foresters Manual of Brunei Dipterocarps will be written.

Collecting in Brunei in 1960 will be on a smaller scale in the absence of a resident Forest Botanist, but numbered trees in several areas will be inspected and others collected in the course of inspection.

#### 8. EDUCATION

Forest Guard Sabli bin Gemok attended the 1959 Vernacular Forestry Course at the Forest School Kepong, Malaya. He will have to reappear in 3 subjects in the 1960 examinations as he did not pass these in 1959. There is no change in arrangements for sending Brunei students to Malaya. This will have to continue for many years to come to enable all the staff to be trained.

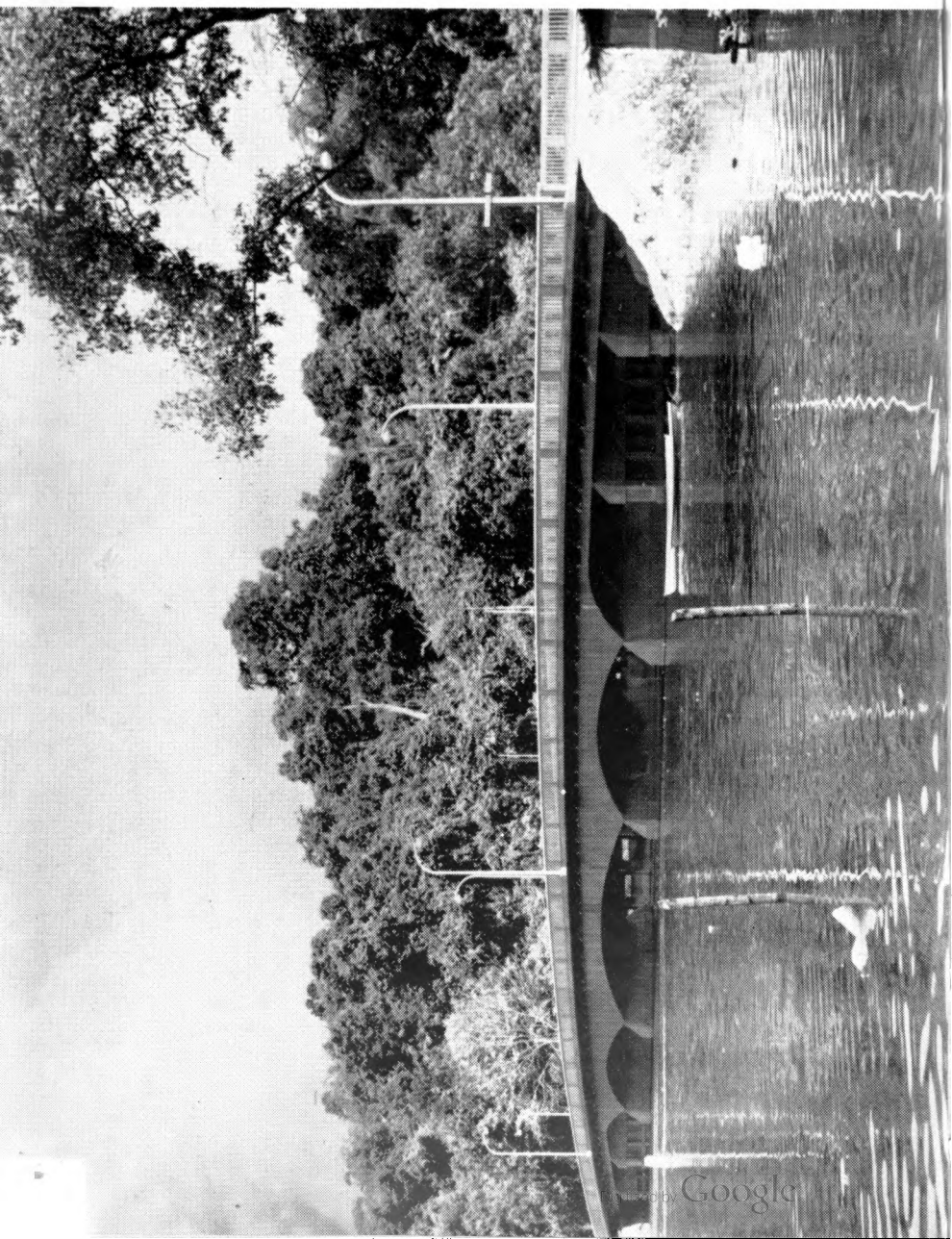
#### 9. FINANCIAL RESULTS (Appendix "K")

From the statement of revenue and expenditure summarised below it will be noticed that there is a marked improvement in the situation compared to that of 1958.

*His Highness the Sultan is seen presenting the instrument of office to the State's first Menteri Besar, the Hon'ble Pehin Dato Perdana Menteri to Paduka Haji Ibrahim bin Mohamed Jahfar at a ceremony at the Istana Darul Hana on 29th September, 1959.*



*Edinburgh Bridge,  
near Brunei Town.*



Year	Revenue	Expenditure		Total		Surplus or Deficit
		Personal Emoluments	Other Charges			
1959	158,349	136,920	37,258	174,178	—	15,829
1958	116,886	136,964	42,260	179,224	—	62,338

The royalty rates enforced during the year are still inadequate compared with the rates charged in the neighbouring territories of Sarawak and Malaya. It is therefore necessary that the rates be revised in order that surplus revenue over expenditure can be shown.

#### 10. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

Mr. B.E. Smythies continued to be the State Forest Officer up to 16th May after which he was transferred to Sarawak as Conservator of Forests while Inche Ajmain bin Abdul Razak, Brunei Administrative Service officiated as Acting State Forest Officer up to 12th November. Inche Sunny bin Ahmat, Brunei Administrative Service continued as Acting State Forest Officer up to the end of the year.

Inche Mohd. Yakin bin Long is expected to arrive in January 1960 as State Forest Officer on secondment from Malaya.

The death of Forest Guard Dzulkifli bin Gapor through drowning is recorded with regret. He was on duty with an ecological party at Kuala Belalong. He was returning to camp and while crossing a river, he slipped and was washed down by the fast current. His body was recovered 2 days later. He left behind a widow and 4 children.

Mr. P. S. Ashton was Forest Botanist throughout the year.

Staff strength except for a very slight change remained almost the same as that of last year. The clerical strength was increased by one by the appointment of Inche Abang bin Mahari.

## (d) FISHERIES

*Fisheries* — Controlling Officer — State Marine Officer. Administration — Marine Department. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the State Marine Officer with local fishermen as members meets as the necessity arises.

The "Tugu" Industry, with its headquarters on the two small islands of Baru Baru and Berbunut continues to fish the southern part of Brunei Bay water for prawns.

Tugu nets of conical shape, secured to wooden stakes and set in long rows, across the flow of the tide, may be seen extending from the southern shores practically right across the Bay, and constant watch has to be maintained on the tugu fishermen during fishing seasons to prevent obstruction by nets of the Brunei, Limbang, Temburong and Pandaruan navigation channels.

Fishing is tidal, there are eight localities for afternoon fishing and nine for the morning tides. The fishermen sometimes like to move from the area allocated to them by the Marine Department to look for better spots. It is the duty of the Tugu Committee to choose suitable sites without encroaching on others. The Tugu Committee then report to the State Marine Officer or his representative for approval. Good quality prawns are sent to Brunei market in order to get a better price than is obtained at Baru Baru and Berbunut.

Due to an increasing demand and ready market for fresh prawns and fish taken into Brunei, the export of prawn dust, produced by sun drying and then powdering selected prawns at the two islands headquarters, has declined considerably during the year.

The unmarketable prawns together with small fish also caught in the tugu nets are used as pig food on the pig farm at Baru Baru and Berbunut Islands. Fish paste (called Belachan) is made by fishermen. When enough prawns have been caught,

they are mixed with salt and put in a sack or bag made of nipah leaf. Men press the sack until all the water has come out. The next day they spread the contents on the mats or flat stones to dry. It is beaten or powdered until it becomes a paste, it is dried and pounded again and is then ready for eating.

The total landings of fish and prawns during 1959 are given in the following tables with the previous year's figures for comparison, and are indicated in the local weights of Picul and Katties i.e. 1 Picul (100 Katties) is equal to 133.1/3 lb.

	1958		1959	
	<i>Pcls.</i>	<i>Kts.</i>	<i>Pcls.</i>	<i>Kts.</i>
Fish all grades	27,611.	87	40,329.	77
Prawns	3,205.	52	4,742.	08

The principal fishing areas of Brunei are mostly coastal in the vicinity of the Brunei Bay water and estuaries. When the sea is calm the fishermen go further out to sea. The year's figures show that the year has been a good one. In addition to the gears operated by the local people of Brunei there are two new type fishing gears operated by the Chinese and Malay at Muara since last July, 1959. One is a new style of Kilong as in Malaya and the other is called "Jungkat"—a large watch net fixed with a light above the water to attract the fish.

The following tables show the various gears licensed during the year at Brunei Town and the State:—

<i>Gears</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>Explanations</i>
LINTAU	70	117	Shoal water fish traps
PUKAT	13	13	Small drift nets
KABAT	20	18	Small fish traps
KILONGS	30	21	Deep water fish traps
RANTAU	16	12	Large drift nets
TAMBAK	4	3	Small set nets
TABEH	19	17	Small drag nets



SLAMBAU	17	10	Watch set nets
ANCHAU	5	3	Similar to drag nets
PAGUYUT	—	6	Drift net worked from the shore
FISHING ROD	—	2	Fishing Rods
TUGU	—	57	Set long set trawls—566 pcs.
BUBU	—	9	Sea fish traps —486 pcs.

A Port by Port break-down of gears and licenses issued during the year at Brunei Town and the State are shown below : —

	Gear License		Fishing Boat License	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
Brunei Town	489†	Tugu 463*	62	82
Baru Baru	481†	„ 231*	46	3
Kuala Labu	68	57	68	54
Muara	574†	Bubu 314*	41	56
Tutong	184†	„ 139*	24	13
Kuala Belait	262†	„ 137*	26	18

†Includes *Bubu* popular for use on open sea fishing grounds.

\*Includes *Tugu* set long set trawl.

No statistics are available for river fishing, as this is not on a commercial basis, being simply a family affair.

Sea and river fishing is done by Malays of Brunei and a few Chinese at Muara. Most of the fishermen live at Kampong Saba opposite Brunei Town. Some of them stay at the mouth of Brunei River, at Sungei Besar, Baru2, Serdang, Pelambayan, Batu Marang and Muara. The sea near is fairly shallow. There are usually plenty of fish in shallow water near the sea-shore or in Brunei Bay water. The sea fish mostly caught are Tenggiri, Duai, Ikan Merah, Temanong and Senangin in fairly shallow water off the coast. Most of the fishermen fish with Kilongs, Kabat and Lintau. All these traps make use of bamboo stakes built in shallow water. The fish are caught when the tide is going out. When the fish come to the stake they swim along the side trying to find a way out to the sea. They are guided by the fences into a small trap from which they cannot get out. At low tide the fishermen go to the trap and easily take out the fish with a net.

There are other ways of catching fish. Fishermen in the river often use a throwing net (called Rambat), others use traps made of bamboo (called bubu). These kinds of traps may be used in the river for blocking the way of fish in the stream and also the bigger ones may be used for sea fishing. There are also ways of catching fish with hooks and long lines. The fishing line is very long, about 880 yds. in length, with hooks about a fathom apart.

Some of the fishermen fish near the shore with nets called Paguyut and Anchau. They join together many nets to make one long net. About four men hold one end of the net close to the shore. The remainder of the net is put in a boat. The chief and four men take the boat out to the sea. They let go the net as they move along. The boat makes a wide half circle and then drops anchor near the shore. The four men in the boat get out and hold this end of the net. Both ends of the net are then pulled in towards the shore. A lot of fish are caught in the net as it is pulled in. The chief stays at the middle of the net and holds it open. This kind of fishing is also used by Brunei Malays and some Chinese at Muara. The best season for this kind of fishing is between March and September when the sea is calm.

There is also drift net fishing (Rantau). Sometimes the fish are poisoned with roots of the tuba plant, the roots are cut up and pounded and then throw into the river. The fish come to the surface of the water unconscious. This is not a good way of catching fish, for many young fish too small to be eaten are killed by the tuba. Permission has to be obtained and is granted only for ceremonial occasions.

People who live in river Kampong villages send their fish direct to Brunei Town market for sale. People who live at Muara and Batu Marang send their fish to Muara Town to the Chinese towkeys who subsidize them. The towkeys ice the fish in boxes and send them by truck to Brunei Town which is approximately 17 miles distant.

Formerly permits for movements of fish to Seria and Kuala Belait were issued by the Marine Department, but with the opening

of the trunk road this has ceased, and with the increased amount of fishing, sufficient fish is usually found in the markets.

### (e) MINING

Production of crude oil from the Seria Field by Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited amounted in 1959 to approximately 39½ million barrels. Some 705,000 barrels of natural gasoline were produced at the Gas Plant.

A total of 126,126 feet of hole was drilled in Seria Field (compared with 178,974 feet in 1958) and 22 new wells completed.

Operations on the multi-well Marine Platform 'G', offshore in Seria Field, which were started in 1958, were completed in October. A total of 12 wells were drilled, one of which had to be abandoned.

Exploration activities were continued by carrying out surface geological surveys in the Belait Syncline and West Jerudong areas. Detailed review and analysis of geophysical data were carried out of the West Seria-Rasau district, the Lumut Hills and Seria offshore area.

Exploration drilling took place at Binturan, some five miles northeast of Tutong, where well Binturan-1 was drilled to 11,110 feet but gave only insignificant shows of oil and gas and was abandoned. In East Jerudong preparation was started for further exploration drilling in that area.

The Mobile Drilling Barge "Orient Explorer" arrived in June and at the end of the year two appraisal wells offshore Seria Field has been drilled with it.

### (f) GEOLOGY

Brunei is underlain by geologically "young" Tertiary and Quaternary sedimentary rocks of great thickness. The oldest rocks were formed 30 million years ago, so only about one hundredth of the world's recorded geological history is repre-

sented in the State. The oldest, hardest and most intensely folded formations, comprising sandstone and shale, are found in the Temburong District and were formed 30 million years ago.

About 20,000,000 years ago the sea covered the area now occupied by the Belait and Tutong districts of Brunei and the coastline followed the Brunei border near the headwaters of the Belait and Tutong Rivers. At this time peat beds formed in the coastal swamps and sand and clay, carried by rivers from central Borneo, accumulated as thick beds on the sea bed as it subsided, burying millions of sea shells and other marine animal remains. Conditions in the Belait area 20,000,000 years ago were probably similar to those found today in Brunei Bay. About 2-3,000,000 years ago the sand and clay were folded and lifted above sea level to form land. The pressure of the folding movements hardened the sand into sandstone and the clay into shale. The peat beds were hardened into coal which is now found as seams in the headwaters of the Belait and Tutong Rivers and also between Muara and Brunei Town. The fleshy parts of the sea animals which were buried beneath the sea bed were transformed into oil which is worked at Seria and Jerudong. The shells of many of these marine animals are preserved in the sandstone and shale and can be seen in the rocks exposed in excavations along the Tutong Road.

During the last million years of Brunei's history sea level has risen as much as 100 feet above, and fallen as much as 200 feet below, its present level. Thus under the coastal alluvium it is possible to find buried river valleys which were cut when sea level was much lower than at present. In inland areas there are white sand terraces many feet above present sea level. This sand formed part of the sea bed when sea level was much higher and when much of the low-lying coastal area of Brunei was flooded beneath the sea. Gravel is found in these raised terrace deposits near Butir and Muara; it is extensively worked by Malays as roadstone and for making concrete aggregate. Glassy meteorites, known as tektites are found periodically in the gravel deposits near Butir. They are small, glassy, fresh-looking, black rounded pebbles and are said to bring good luck to the finder

and also to keep him free from illness. Other tektites were discovered in the raised beach at Tutong over 40 years ago. The tektites are thought to have fallen on Brunei some tens of thousands of years ago when sea level was about 60 feet higher than it is now.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

A Geological Survey office was established in February 1957 and a geologist and technical assistant were seconded from the Kuching office of the Geological Survey Department, British Territories in Borneo, to undertake a survey of the State and assist with geological advice on civil engineering projects. The office contains a small museum and laboratory. There is a display of the main minerals and rocks to be found in the State and maps which show where they are to be found. Records of past geological investigations, coal mining and the search for minerals are held in the office and provide valuable information for those interested in minerals and in the civil engineering aspects of the development work in progress such as locating dam sites, road routes and sand and stone for the many new roads being made. A memoir describing the geology and mineral resources of the State, and which will include coloured geological maps on scales of 1:125,000 and 1:50,000, is being prepared for publication in 1960.

#### ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

Geological information is being extensively used to help in the steady development of the State. Thus the geologist spends much time on investigations connected with civil engineering. A considerable amount of work was done in the search for stone and development of supplies of stone, particularly gravel deposits, and at the end of the year no building projects were being held up through lack of this vital constructional material. Prior to 1957 one of the main difficulties affecting many aspects of development was the shortage of stone for building and road making. Geological mapping has shown that there are about 6,700,000 cubic yards of gravel between Brunei Town and Bangar. A detailed account of these deposits is given in the 1958 Annual

Report of the Geological Survey Department. This account has been reprinted and translated into Malay for the benefit of the many Malays who work the gravel deposits. This stone could be used to make the proposed road linking the Brunei and Temburong districts and some could be transported to the western end of the State where there are no local accessible stone deposits. Stone for the western end of the State could also be brought from the Batu Gading Limestone Quarry on the Baram River in Sarawak. An examination of samples from the Pagalayan Canal area on the Brunei-Sarawak border showed that there would be no great difficulty in building a canal large enough to carry stone barges from the Baram to the Belait Rivers. Such a canal would reduce stone transport costs and limestone could then be brought to a possible cement plant built near Kuala Belait and which could utilise the waste natural gas from the Seria Oilfield.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral resources that have been worked in Brunei comprise oil, natural gas, coal and constructional materials such as clay, sand, gravel, coral, and sandstone. Occurrences of gold, antimony, and diamonds have been reported but no records of the prospecting or mining of these minerals have been found, nor are there indications of the probable existence of these minerals. High grade glass sand was discovered in 1958 and is described below.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS is worked by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company whose headquarters is at Seria. Oil production in 1959 was 39½ million barrels from the oilfield at Seria.

COAL was mined between 1888 and 1924 at Brooketon Colliery near Muara, sales totalling 582,412 tons. Since then coal has been produced on a small scale, the highest production probably being during World War II when 200 tons per day were obtained from surface workings in the Kianggeh Valley, near Brunei Town. These workings were geologically mapped in 1958 and most of the seams were found to be thin, steeply dipping and of poor quality due to the presence of impurities such as clay, pyrite, and resin. It is unlikely that these seams will be worth working

on a large scale though small quantities of coal are obtained from time to time from surface outcrops. Seams of high quality lignite as much as 12 feet thick were discovered in the headwaters of the Belait River in 1959.

Prospects for a renewal of coal mining are poor as there is now little demand for lignite, many of the coal seams are relatively inaccessible and most of them dip steeply and have clay floors and roofs.

**GLASS SAND.** Extensive deposits of white quartz sand suitable for making high-grade colourless glass occur between the Telamba and Tutong Rivers near the coast, midway between Brunei Town and Seria. The sand forms a raised beach as much as 50 feet above present day sea level. The commercial possibilities appear to be good as the sands are extensive, chemically very pure and they only require washing and screening to obtain high yields of properly graded sands suitable for the manufacture of all types of glass.

# CHAPTER VII

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## SOCIAL SERVICES

### (a) EDUCATION

THE year under review was the final year in the State's Five Year Development Plan. No new schools were built as they had all been completed during the earlier years of the Plan. The year 1959 saw a substantial increase in the enrolments at the various types of schools in the State. The actual increase was 2,077 bringing the total number of children attending all Brunei Schools and Educational Institutions up to 15,006.

#### *Government Schools — Malay Primary Vernacular Schools*

The total number of Malay Primary Schools in 1958 was 47, at the end of 1959 there were 52, an increase of 5. It should perhaps be pointed out that these five schools — they were all up-country schools — were built by villagers under a scheme wherein, if village elders consider they should have a school, they forward a petition to the Education Department and if permission is given, the Department makes a contribution to the cost of materials which have to be purchased, such as nails and planks; the villagers then build the school using jungle products — round timbers for the framework and nipah palm leaves for roofing and the "wall". They also build a teacher's house. After a few years, if the school has progressed and the number of pupils has steadily increased the Department replaces the temporary building with a well built school.

The following list gives the names of all Primary Malay Schools by Districts. It also gives their enrolments.

#### BRUNEI TOWN

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1. S.M.J. Alam ... ..	1,155	27	1,182
2. Lela Menchanai ... ..	383		383



3. S. Melayu R.I. Fatimah	...	—	737	737
4. Higher Primary	...	116	7	123
<i>Totals</i>		1,654	771	2,425

*BRUNEI DISTRICT*

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
5. S.U.A.S. Muara	82	56	138
6. Sungai Hanching	51	39	90
7. Berakas	131	95	226
8. Gadong	60	49	109
9. B.S. Bunut	64	55	119
10. Sengkurong	117	65	182
11. Jerudong	20	4	24
12. O.K.S.B. Kilanas	64	32	96
13. Pengkalan Batu	28	16	44
14. Masin	22	11	33
15. Lumpas	39	29	68
16. Kasat	30	14	44
17. Dato Gandi	59	16	75
18. Kati Mahar	36	11	47
19. Limau Manis	40	—	40
20. Panchor Murai	40	—	40
<i>Total</i>	883	492	1,375

*TEMBURONG*

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
21. S.M. Bangar	127	56	183
22. Puni	38	22	60
23. Bokok	39	19	58
24. Biang Estate	19	11	30
25. S.H. Batu Apoi	42	12	54
26. Labu Estate	25	19	44
27. Piasau2 Labu Ulu	23	9	32
28. Baru-Baru	36	22	58
29. Batu Merang	55	20	75
30. Amo	25	18	43
<i>Total</i>	429	208	637

*TUTONG*

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
31. Muda Hashim ... ..	171	89	260
32. Penanjong ... ..	49	45	94
33. Keriam ... ..	22	27	49
34. Sinaut ... ..	62	37	99
35. O.K.S.W.D.D. Kupang ...	32	11	43
36. Birau ... ..	47	31	78
37. Kuidang ... ..	54	36	90
38. Lammin ... ..	56	49	105
39. Tanjong Maya ... ..	80	66	146
40. Layong ... ..	48	26	74
41. Ukong ... ..	40	13	53
42. Rambai ... ..	45	26	71
43. Bukit Udul ... ..	54	14	68
<i>Total</i>	<u>760</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>1,230</u>

*BELAIT*

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
44. A.T.K. Belait ... ..	253	172	425
45. M. Alam Seria ... ..	336	266	602
46. Kuala Balai ... ..	13	25	38
47. Rampayoh ... ..	29	15	44
48. Bukit Sewat ... ..	48	11	59
49. Danau ... ..	40	26	66
50. Labi ... ..	41	32	73
51. Telisai ... ..	26	18	44
52. Sungei Liang ... ..	58	48	106
<i>Total</i>	<u>844</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>1,457</u>

*TOTALS*

Brunei Town ... ..	1,654	771	2,425
Brunei Division ... ..	903	492	1,395
Temburong ... ..	429	208	637
Tutong ... ..	760	470	1,230
Belait ... ..	844	613	1,457
<i>Total</i>	<u>4,590</u>	<u>2,554</u>	<u>7,124</u>

The general aspect as far as Malay Primary Schools is concerned seems most promising, but in some schools classes are still too large and there is a shortage of teachers. In the larger centres, notably Brunei Town, the increase in numbers attending school has put a great strain on the accommodation available and some anxiety existed in respect of the new entry in 1960, which in Brunei Town alone, is expected to be round about 450. An aspect of the Malay Primary Schools which is most pleasing is the marked improvement in the physical appearance and alertness of the pupils, especially in the lower classes. This is probably due to two things; firstly, to the school feeding scheme; and secondly, the emphasis in the schools on Sports, Games and Physical Training.

It is most encouraging to see the keenness shown on Parents' Days when competitions covering all school activities, both within and without the walls, are run. But the most encouraging sight of all is on the occasion when the State's Inter-School Drill and Games Competition takes place on the Brunei Town Padang. The smart turn-out of the various teams; their deportment in the 'Arena'; the keenness with which the events are contested and the enthusiasm of each team's supporters, not only reflect great credit on the children taking part, but also on the teachers who instruct the teams. It is well to remember that many of these very children will become the future athletes of Brunei.

#### *Secondary Education — Government English Schools*

There are three such schools in Brunei :

- (a) Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin College, Brunei Town.
- (b) Anthony Abell College, Seria.
- (c) Sekolah Tinggi Perempuan Raja Isteri, Brunei Town.

of these (a) and (b) are mixed schools, but only insofar as the higher forms are concerned (c) is a Girls' school. In the year under review (b) and (c) had no Senior form *i.e.* not above Form III. As a matter of interest, it should be noted that these Government English Schools have no Primary departments as such, they have, however, Preparatory Departments, which are 'fed' by

children from Primary Vernacular Schools (Malay and Chinese) who have passed Primary IV in their respective schools, and this, by the way, is the only mode of entry to the Preparatory Departments of these schools. It should not be assumed however that all who pass Primary IV gain entry, because the number of places is restricted and only those who stand high in the Pass Lists secure admission. In the year under review 240 children were taken into these Preparatory Departments, and of that number about 35 were admitted from the Chinese Schools. These Preparatory Departments provide an intensive English course lasting two or three years, and those pupils who succeed in passing a Common Entrance Examination then move forward to the Secondary Departments, entering Form I. In 1959 the increase in the Secondary Departments of the three schools was 28 students and in the Preparatory Departments 122. The 1959 individual enrolments of these Government English Schools by Departments — Preparatory and Secondary — are given below :—

*Preparatory Department*

<i>School</i>			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
S.O.A.S. College	...	...	250	—	250
Anthony Abell College	...	...	135	43	178
S.T.P.R.I.	...	...	—	112	112
<i>Total Preparatory</i>			385	155	540

*Secondary Department*

<i>School</i>			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
S.O.A.S. College	...	...	221	20	241
Anthony Abell College	...	...	109	45	154
S.T.P.R.I.	...	...	—	72	72
<i>Total Secondary</i>			330	137	467

The comparative figures showing the increase in their enrolments in 1959 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1959	715	292	1,007
1958	620	237	857
Increases	95	55	150

### *Examination Results (English Schools)*

During 1959 a number of Government English School pupils sat for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate Examination; the results of which are appended :—

<i>Number of Candidates</i>	<i>Result</i>
25	1 — Division I
	7 — Division II
	10 — Division III
	7 — Failed

A large Mission School which entered candidates obtained the following result :—

<i>Number of Candidates</i>	<i>Result</i>
9	4 — Division I
	4 — Division II
	1 — Division III

At Junior Secondary level (Form III) the examination taken in Brunei is the Junior Sarawak Certificate. In 1959, however, with the kind permission of the Department of Education, Sarawak, the title of this examination was changed for Brunei students to Junior "Brunei" Certificate. Ninety-two (92) candidates sat for it. The results for all schools, Government and Mission are set out below.

<i>School</i>	<i>No. of Candidates Entered</i>			<i>Grade of Cert.</i>		
				I	II	III
S.O.A.S. College	...	...	33	—	1	13
S.T.P.R.I.	...	...	10	1	1	6
Anthony Abell College	...	...	14	2	5	4
St. Michael's School	...	...	22	5	10	5
St. Angela's School	...	...	13	3	5	4

Twenty seven (27) other candidates succeeded in obtaining Form III Certificates :—

S.O.A.S. College	19
S.T.P.R.I.	2
A.A. College	3
St. Michael's	2
St. Angela's	1

Twenty-nine (29) students sat the G.C.E. (0) in one or more subjects.

<i>No. of Candidates</i>	<i>Passed in three subjects</i>	<i>two subjects</i>	<i>one subject</i>
29	5	10	14

### *Staffing (Government English Schools)*

The staffing of our Government English Schools did not improve during the year because several well qualified teachers left the Department for various reasons, one was invalided out of the service. An intensive teacher recruiting campaign was initiated towards the end of the year under review, and at the close of the campaign it looked as if about 12 new and qualified teachers would be available. At the time of writing this report these new teachers had arrived. This ensures a good start in 1960. There is still however a lack of highly qualified specialist teachers.

### *Secondary School Buildings*

The Anthony Abell College is still in the course of being constructed but nevertheless it was in use throughout the year. Progress, it is said, has been retarded owing to the fact that the supply of certain steel fittings, such as window frames, were held up. The third phase in connection with S.O.A.S. College has not yet been put in hand.

### *Teacher Training (Teachers' Training College, Berakas, Brunei)*

The new premises to house the students of the Brunei Malay Teachers' Training College was sufficiently advanced in 1959 to permit its being occupied and the students moved in at the beginning of the second term. The year under review, incidentally, was

the first year this College had a full complement of students in all three years. In 1956 there were only Second and Third year Students; in 1957 only First and Third year students; and in 1958 only First and Second year students.

In taking in the new First year students at the beginning of 1959 it was decided to increase the annual quota of students by 4 to 24. The student population of the college therefore numbered 64 for 1959.

1959 saw the conclusion of the two year's course especially run for matured untrained teachers. This course proved a great success and at the end 22 teachers were upgraded out of the 23 who were in the class. The result reflects great credit on the Principal of the B.T.T. College and the three members of his staff who conducted the course. The staff of the college was augmented during the year by the addition of a woodwork instructor and it is hoped to get this craft started early in 1960.

A batch of 20 residential College students, who entered the college in 1957, graduated in 1959. All qualified. The detailed results were :—

1st Class Certificate	...	...	1
2nd Class Certificate	...	...	3
3rd Class Certificate	...	...	13
Pass Certificate	...	...	3
<i>Total</i>	...	...	20

Malay Primary Schools will thus start 1960 with 48 additional teachers all College trained made up of :— B.T.T.C., three year Training Course, 20; B.T.T.C. Matured Teachers Training Course, 22; and Kent College, two year Training Course, 6.

#### TEACHER TRAINING — OVERSEAS

##### (i) *Kent College — North Borneo*

During 1959 there were twelve Brunei trainees in this institution. At the end of the year 6 students graduated on the completion

of their two year's course. At the end of 1959 discussions were held in Brunei as to whether Brunei should cease to send trainees to Kent College or train them in our Teacher Training College. The discussions were prompted by the consideration (a) that our own Teacher Training College was now established (b) that the three year course given could be modified to suit the needs of women trainees (c) that the B.T.T.C. course was more related to local conditions in our Malay Primary Schools and (d) that co-education for trainees at the age level of both our male and female students would act as a spur in the case of both sexes to greater effort. It was finally decided to discontinue sending further women trainees to Kent College. At the moment there are 6 Brunei trainees at Kent College. They are in their second year.

(ii) *Sultan Idris Training College, Federation of Malaya*

There are 3 Brunei students in this college. They are undergoing a three year course. Two (2) of these are in their Second year and one (1) is in his Third.

(iii) *Kota Baharu Training College, Kelantan*

There are 25 Brunei trainees undergoing training in this college. Eleven (11) are in their third year and 14 in their second year. This college provides a three year course.

(iv) *Kirkby Training College, England*

In 1959 there were 6 students under training at Kirkby College ; of these, three graduated at the end of the year. Kirkby provides a two year course and Brunei usually sends from three to five students each year. The trainees, however, are chosen from students who have qualified for training under the Federation of Malaya Kirkby Training College scheme and are selected from the residue of students over and above the quota required in any given year by the Malayan Government. At the beginning of 1959 five (5) graduates of Kirkby reported for service in Brunei. Brunei pays for the training of these teachers, who, on completion of their training are seconded to Brunei for 5 years.



*(v) The Malay Language Institute, Kuala Lumpur*

There are two students undergoing training in the institute for service in Brunei. Their engagement is on the same basis as Kirkby students, i.e., Brunei pays for their training and they are seconded to Brunei on completion of their course. Their secondment is for a period of five years. Two (2) graduates of this institute will be coming to Brunei early in 1960.

The total number of teacher trainees undergoing training both at home and abroad at the end of 1959 as given below :—

Kent College	6
Sultan Idris Training College	3
Kota Baharu Training College	25
Kirkby Training College	5
Brunei Teachers' Training College	92
Malay Language Institute	2
	<hr/>
Total	133
	<hr/>

*Mission Schools*

There was an increase in the number of students attending these schools in 1959. The total increase in Primary Departments was 252 and in Secondary Departments, 45. The medium of instruction in these schools is English.

There are 7 Mission Primary Schools in Brunei and 2 Secondary. Their names, denominations, locations and enrolments are given below.

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
St. George's (Catholic) Brunei Town	143	123	266
St. Andrew's (Anglican) Brunei Town	196	155	351
St. James' (Anglican) Kuala Belait	65	29	94
St. John's (Catholic) Kuala Belait	149	126	275
St. Margaret's (Anglican) Seria	267	161	428

St. Michael's (Catholic) Seria	493	—	493
St. Angela's (Catholic) Seria	—	417	417
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Primary	1313	1011	2324
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Secondary Schools*

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
St. Michael's (Catholic) Seria	157	10	167
St. Angela's (Catholic) Seria	—	85	85
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Secondary	157	95	252
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The comparative figure showing the increase in their enrolments in 1959 are appended : —

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1959	1470	1106	2576
1958	1313	966	2279
Increases : —	157	140	297

Up to 1958 grants-in-aid were paid to Missionary bodies towards the cost of running their schools, based on the qualifications of their teachers and in some cases contributions were made towards the cost of new buildings. These grants however were discontinued in 1959. The chief difficulty in relation to Mission schools is in connection with securing an adequate supply of qualified teachers. The supply however showed signs of improvement towards the end of 1959. Three of these schools which hitherto have only had classes up to Primary VI have been granted permission to start Form I in 1960.

*Trade School*

In June 1959, fifteen (15) Government trainees left the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's Trade School in Seria having completed their training in various engineering trades. These were absorbed into the Public Works Department, the Electrical Department and the Telecommunications Department. The

total number of Government sponsored students then left in the Trade School was 31, comprised of 16 second year students and 15 third. In addition to these trainees in the Company's Trade School there were also 6 other trainees undergoing training as apprentices to the Printing Trade at the Government Printing Works (Brunei Press Limited) Kuala Belait. There were therefore 37 trainees who continued their training throughout the year under review.

### *Chinese Schools*

Considerable increases in the enrolments of Chinese Schools are shown in the 1959 figures for these schools. A list of Chinese schools, giving their names, locations and individual enrolments follows. There are eight (8) Chinese schools, three of which have Secondary Departments (Junior, or, Senior Middle).

#### *Primary Departments*

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chung Hwa School, Brunei Town	453	349	802
Chung Hwa School, Kuala Belait	524	428	952
Chung Ching School, Seria	735	594	1,329
Chung Hwa School, Kuidang	25	10	35
Chung Hwa School, Tutong	51	32	83
Chung Lian School, Sungei Liang	57	43	100
Pai Yuek School, Temburong	20	7	27
Chung Hwa School, Labi	79	52	131
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>3,459</b>

#### *Secondary Departments*

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chung Hwa School, Brunei Town	83	36	119
Chung Hwa School, Kuala Belait	63	38	101
Chung Ching School, Seria	121	59	180
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>400</b>

Comparative figures showing the increase in enrolments in 1959 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1959	2211	1648	3859
1958	2079	1557	3636
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Increases :—</b>	132	91	223
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Chinese Schools are partly supported by school fees; partly by subscriptions and donations from local Chinese Communities; and partly by grants from Government which pays 50% of all recurrent expenditure including 50% of teachers' salaries. Chinese teachers, incidentally, are paid according to Government Salary scales. Government also makes grants towards the cost of new school buildings up to 50% of the cost of the project. These grants take the form of interim advances based on the progress of the building concerned.

The medium of instruction in Chinese schools is, of course, Chinese (Mandarin), but both Malay and English are taught as second languages.

#### *Adult Education*

Adult Education Classes were held in three centres throughout the year. The centres are given below together with the number of classes and students.

<i>Name of Centre</i>	<i>Number of Classes</i>	<i>Number of Students</i>
Brunei Town	19	359
Seria	17	480
Kuala Belait	6	154
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>TOTALS</b>	42	993
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The subject in greatest demand under this Adult Education scheme is English, but classes are held in other subjects such as Malay, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. In the English section classes are graded according to the students previous attainment

in this subject, i.e., at the levels of Primary II, III, IV, V, VI; Forms I and II.

The examinations results below show the results in English at all centres and the numbers who sat the examinations.

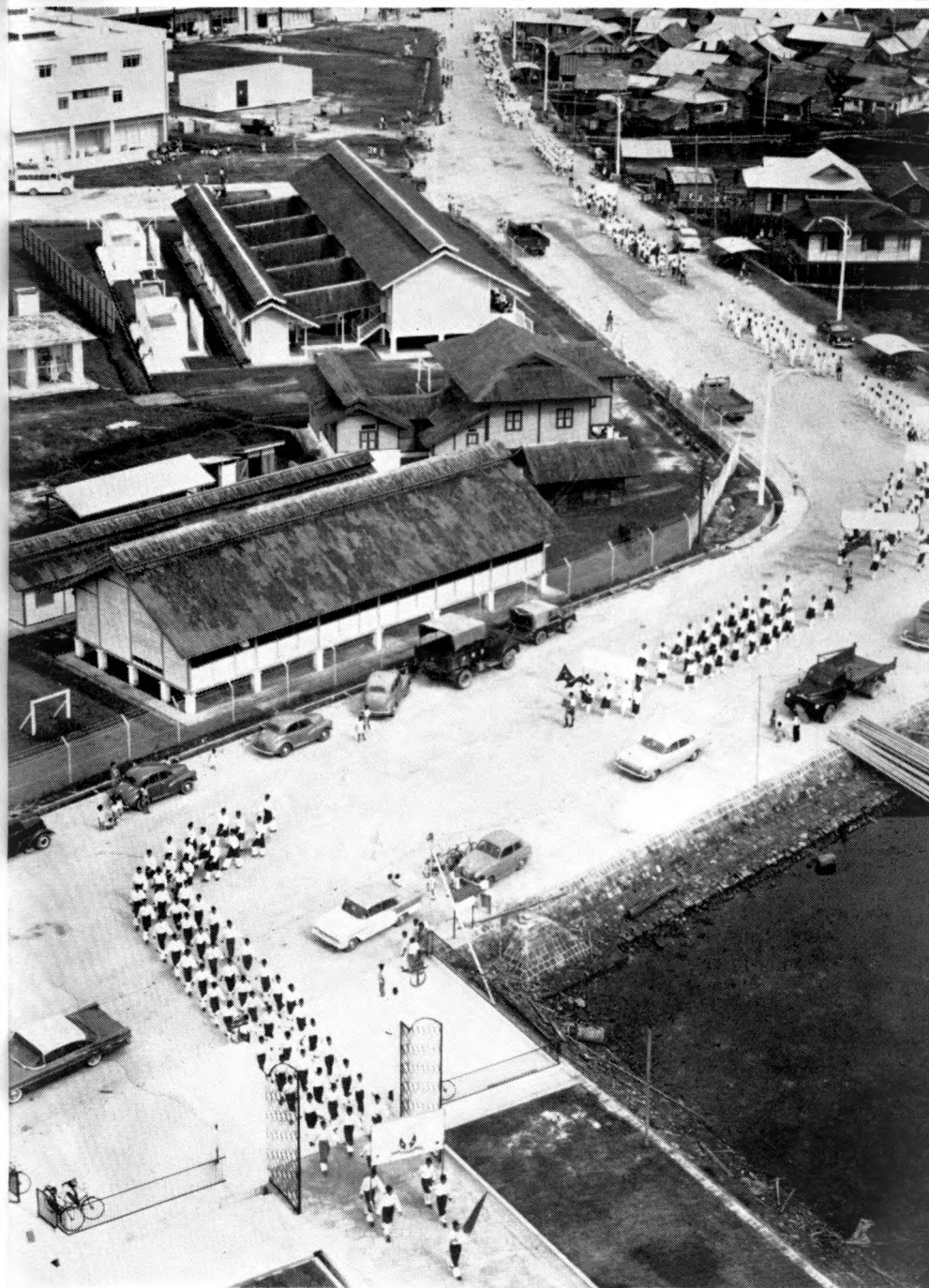
	<i>Number who sat</i>	<i>Number of passes</i>
Primary II	142	71
Primary IV	105	37
Primary VI	96	49
Form I	91	53
Form II	139	69
TOTALS	573	279

It is pointed out that all students, due to various reasons, do not sit the final examinations. The important thing to note, however, is the fact that many young men and women are anxious to improve their knowledge of English and that many of them succeed in doing so. It should also be remembered that the evening classes are only held three times a week and that attendance is not compulsory.

Besides sitting the Adult Evening Class examinations, a number of students enter for the Royal Society of Arts Examination which is set by an Examination Syndicate in the U.K. The syndicate caters for three types of students (a) those who are at the low or Elementary stage (b) those who are at the Intermediate stage and (c) those who are at the Advanced stage. These examinations are taken by students who wish to pass in one, two, or even more subjects at a time and they can be taken stage by stage in the subject or subjects preferred. The results for the year under review are as under. They are shown subject by subject, in their respective grades.

#### *Stage I (Elementary)*

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Grades of Passes</i>	<i>Total</i>
English for Foreigners	10 Credits, 22 Passes	32
Arithmetic	1 Credit, 5 Passes	6
Type-writing	1 Credit, 3 Passes	4



*Marchers celebrating the Prophet  
Mohammad's birthday entering the  
compound of the Omar Ali Saifuddin  
Mosque in Brunei Town.*

*A number of clinics for women and children were built during the year in rural areas throughout the State. Photo shows a new clinic at a village near Bruner Town.*



*Stage II (Intermediate)*

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Grades of Passes</i>	<i>Total</i>
English for Foreigners	7 Credits, 22 Passes	29
English Language	1 Pass	1
Book-keeping	1 Pass	1
Type-writing	1 Pass	1
Total Passes : — Stage I and II		74

*Brunei Shell Petroleum Company's Bursaries*

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company, Limited, awards a number of Bursaries each year for the purpose of enabling children to stay at school to take the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

Twenty awards were made in 1959, as follows:

S.O.A.S. College	16
Anthony Abell College	2
St. Michael's School, Seria	2

In addition, 13 awards made in 1958 were renewed for 1959.

*City & Guilds Examination of the London Institute*

The examinations put out by this Institute are becoming more popular among those persons engaged in technical occupations. The subjects which come within the scope of the Institute include, Telecommunications, Electrical Engineering, Motor and Mechanical Engineering, Radio Engineering and so on. The subjects taken by Brunei candidates during 1959 were split up among the subjects mentioned in the following proportions: Telecommunications 6; Electrical Engineering 6; Radio Engineering 5; and Mechanical Engineering 1. Eighteen (18) candidates sat the various examinations and 8 obtained certificates.

*Adult Literacy Campaign*

There was a marked increase both in the number of classes and students in connection with this campaign in 1959. Actually the number of classes increased by 16 to 45 and the number of students by 252 to 915. One hundred and fifty-seven (157) of this total were women students. The average attendance through-



out the year was 83%. It is perhaps worthy of note that all classes conducted under this scheme are taught by trained teachers and that they are held in both urban and rural schools. Where they are held at night the Government provides lamps and oil. The Government also provides a reading book especially written for illiterate students. The students themselves provide their own writing materials. This is the second full year the Literacy Campaign has run and very good results have been obtained. In fact at Parents' Day Exhibition to be held early 1960 some students will have their writing displayed—probably in close proximity to that of their sons and daughters who are pupils in the local school. It is intended to issue certificates in the coming year to students who make satisfactory progress as a token of their industry and progress. There are indications that substantial increases both in classes and students can be expected in the coming year.

### *Overseas Scholarships*

The number of students studying in overseas Education Institutions in 1959, together with the names of the Institutions attended is given below : —

#### *United Kingdom*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Number of Students</i>
Millfield School	16
Crewkerne	2
Woodchester Park	9
Wilson College	5
Concord College	4
Reading Technical College	1
Norwood Technical College	1
Brighton Technical College	1
South Devon Technical College	1
Birmingham University	1
Aberdeen University	1

Loughborough College, (Technology)	1
British Museum Association	1
Royal Surrey Hospital (Guilford)	2
University Tutorial College	1

*Malaya*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Number of Students</i>
Sultan Idris Training College	3
Sekolah Tengku Abdul Rahman	12
Kota Baharu Training College	25
Aljunied Religious School (Singapore)	15
Islamic Religious College (Selangor)	2
Language Institute	2

*Egypt*

Alhazar University	4
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*North Borneo*

Kent College	6
Total overseas Students	116

*School Feeding Scheme*

The total number of schools which came under this scheme during 1959 was 69. Their total enrolment was 14,922 pupils. The School Feeding Scheme caters for two categories of Schools, which may be grouped as Group (a) Rural Schools and Group (b) Urban Schools.

Group (a) is of course comprised of up-country schools and they are provided under the scheme with a properly balanced mid-day meal each school day at a cost of 55 cents per pupil. Group (b) which is comprised of town schools does not receive a full meal but is provided under the scheme with milk powder.

This is made up in the school and each child is served with a drink during the morning break. Besides the milk powder, all schools are given 10 cents a day per pupil, from which fund, cakes or biscuits are purchased to be consumed with the milk drink. In the year under review 32 schools with 2,770 pupils came under Group (a) and 37 schools with 12,152 pupils under Group (b).

The value of this scheme, especially in up-country schools and where children often come from homes a long way from schools, cannot be overestimated. Besides this, the serving of a regular meal in school is a great boon not only to the children, but also to parents, who probably have to be away from home all day.

Its most beneficial effects however are to be seen in the children themselves. They look much healthier than heretofore, they are also very much more active, both in their work and in their play. It is most refreshing to watch these children during their mealtimes. One becomes very convinced of the great value of the scheme.

The scheme is under the direction of the Inspector of School Feeding. It is run in the schools by the respective Headmasters.

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS — BRUNEI

		Malay Govt. Primary Sch. and Higher Primary	Govt. English Schools (Preparatory)	Mission Sch.	Chinese Schools	Unaided Schools	Total Schools	Total Enrolments
<b>PRIMARY:</b>								
<i>Number of Schools</i>		52	3	7	8	1	71	
Enrolments:								13487
Boys ...	...	4590	385	1313	1944	67		131
Girls ...	...	2574	155	1011	1515	64		
<b>Totals</b>	...	<b>7,164</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>2324</b>	<b>3459</b>	<b>131</b>		
<b>SECONDARY:</b>								
<i>Number of Schools</i>		—	3	2	3		8	
Enrolments:								
Boys ...	...	—	330	157	267			
Girls ...	...	—	137	95	133			
<b>Totals</b>	...		<b>467</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>400</b>			

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

Teacher Training College ...	1119
Number of Institutions ...	64
Enrolments:	
(Brunei Shell Petroleum Company)	
Enrolments:	199
include 6 Apprentices (Printing Trade)	6
Total Institutions	79
Grand Total	15006

## (b) PUBLIC HEALTH

*The Medical Department in 1959*

The year 1959 in the Medical Department was characterised by a steady expansion in the number and standard of training of the Staff, in the number of members of the Staff sent overseas for training, and in the amount of work dealt with by the Department. The year also saw considerable improvements in the hospitals and dispensaries as the result of minor alterations and additions, but it was marred by a failure to make any progress with some of the major Development projects such as the new Brunei Hospital, which have been in the planning stage for so long. The development and efficient functioning of the department will be jeopardised, and the service that it can render to the public diminished, unless the necessary building programme is permitted to progress at the same time that additional staff is recruited and trained.

*Organisation*

The Department is administered by the State Medical Officer, who is assisted by the Health Officer, Brunei, who is responsible for the organisation and routine administration of the Health department, and who deputises for the State Medical Officer in his absence. The Matron, Brunei, is responsible to the State Medical Officer for the control of the Nursing Staff throughout the State.

The State Hospital Brunei is administered by the State Medical Officer, in addition to his other duties, and the District Hospital Kuala Belait is under the control of the Medical-Officer in-Charge, Kuala Belait. The outstation dispensaries and travelling dispensaries are in the charge of resident Hospital Assistants, and these are visited at regular intervals by Medical Officers for the purpose of inspection and holding clinics.

*Legislation*

No new legislation was introduced in 1959. There is a considerable volume of legislation which controls the activities of the Medical Department, and the State Medical Officer is the Registrar of Births and Deaths, the Registrar of Medical Practitioners and Dentists, and the Registrar of Midwives; he is also the Licensing Officer under the Poisons Enactment.

There were 27 medical practitioners on the register at the end of the year; this figure includes several who had left the State and are unlikely to return, and at no time were there more than fourteen doctors working in the State. There are no private practitioners, the only doctors being those employed by the Government, and by the B.S.P. Co. There are 4 qualified dentists in the State, and 12 unqualified dentists who are entered on the "B" register. These latter are Chinese dentists whose registration was originally dependent upon their satisfying examiners appointed by the Dental Board as to their fitness to practice, and whose annual registration is dependent upon a satisfactory report on their premises and equipment, following inspection by inspectors appointed by the Board. No unqualified dentist who was not registered before December 31st 1957 can now be registered or permitted to practice.

There were one hundred and five persons on the midwives register at the end of the year. A considerable number of these were Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, who although qualified were not practising as midwives.

The administration of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Enactment is undertaken by the Pharmaceutical Chemist on behalf of the State Medical Officer, and during the year an arrangement was made with the Customs department for all import declarations, together with the relevant shipping invoices for all medical supplies coming into the State, to be inspected by the Pharmaceutical

Chemist, and any preparation for which the importer did not hold a licence was prohibited entry.

### *Recruitment and Training*

The Nurses Training School, which is in the charge of a Sister Tutor, provides a training for Nurses and Hospital Assistants, based on the syllabus of the General Nursing Council of the United Kingdom. Examinations are conducted by external examiners from neighbouring territories. There is not at present reciprocity with the General Nursing Council of the United Kingdom.

Two small intakes of Probationer Nurses were admitted to the Nurses Training School during the year, thirteen girls in all. There are now 45 probationer nurses and probationer hospital assistants at all stages of training in the school. The number of young men being recruited as Probationer Hospital Assistants is rapidly being reduced as more young women come forward to enter the nursing profession. It is intended that the hospitals should be largely staffed by nurses in the future.

The recruitment of Assistant Nurses has ceased, and the training of the last five to be recruited is nearing completion, and with the expansion of secondary education for girls it is not expected that there will be any further need to train Assistant Nurses. A considerable number of Assistant Nurses remain on the Staff of the hospitals, and in the Maternal and Child Health Service, and it is fitting now to acknowledge the debt that the State owes to these women, because it is they who have formed the majority of the staff of the hospitals during the past eight years, and who by undertaking the responsibility for the nursing have enabled the hospitals to develop whilst the Nurses Training School has been established and women recruited to become Probationer Nurses.

There has been a wastage of medical, nursing and auxiliary staff of all categories due to resignation, and completion of contracts, but this has been made good by new recruitment.

The following table shows the strength of certain categories of the Departmental Staff in 1959.

TABLE I

State Medical Officer	...	...	1
Medical Officers	...	...	7
Health Officer	...	...	1
Dental Officers	...	...	2
Matron	...	...	1
Nursing Sisters	...	...	12
Health Sisters	...	...	6
Dental Sisters	...	...	2
Nurses (all grades)	...	...	83
Hospital Assistants (all grades)	...	...	44

### *Overseas Training*

The practice of sending staff overseas for training that is not available in Brunei, or when it is thought that a wider experience would be valuable, has been continued, and the following members of the staff were abroad in 1959.

*United Kingdom* — A Medical Officer who was studying at the Welsh National School of Medicine for his F.R.C.S., which he obtained.

A Health Inspector attending a course in Environmental Control at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and a period of special instruction in Public Health Administration in Bedfordshire.

*Penang* — One Staff-nurse attending the Course for Health Visitors

Two Probationer Dental Nurses at the School for Dental Nurses.



*Johore Bharu* — One trained Nurse attending a course in Midwifery.

*Kuala Lumpur* — One Hospital Assistant attending a course for X-ray Assistants at the General Hospital. One probationer Laboratory Assistant attending a three year course for laboratory assistants at the Institute for Medical Research.

Several members of the staff, apart from the above, who had been abroad for training, returned to Brunei to take up their duties during the year.

### *Expenditure*

The progressive development of the Department has naturally been accompanied by an increase in expenditure and the following table shows comparative figures for the years 1958 and 1959.

TABLE II

	1958	1959
Personal Emoluments	\$1,250,250.00	\$1,478,744.00
Other Charges Annually		
Recurrent	861,107.47	1,110,922.00
Special Expenditure	176,188.58	63,353.47
Total Expenditure	2,288,055.00	2,653,090.00
Estimated Expenditure	2,799,842.00	2,910,090.00

The fact that the estimates were underspent was largely due to the inability to recruit all the staff required. The complexity, variety, and high cost of modern drugs and medical equipment has led to a large increase in the expenditure on these items which is however fully justified by the advantages obtained through them by the patients under treatment.

*The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company*

It is a pleasure to record once again the cordial relationship which exists between the Medical Staff of the above Company and the Government Medical Staff, and to acknowledge the professional help which its Medical Officers have on numerous occasions given to Medical Officers in this Department.

The Company runs a hospital of 120 beds, with medical, surgical, obstetric, gynaecological, X-ray and laboratory facilities in Kuala Belait, adjacent to the Government Hospital in that town. It also maintains for its employees and their dependants out-patient and maternal and child welfare clinics, and dental clinics, and the Company is responsible for environmental sanitation within the area of the oil-field reserve.

The following table provides a brief record of the work done by the B.S.P. Co. Hospital and midwifery department in 1959.

TABLE III

Inpatient days	...	...	...	22,691
Out-patient attendances	...	...	...	91,610
Admissions	...	...	...	2,175
Daily average inpatients	...	...	...	54
Births in hospital	...	...	...	283
Domiciliary births	...	...	...	329
Deaths in hospital	...	...	...	41

*Curative Services*

Hospitals	—	State Hospital Brunei	—	160 beds
		District Hospital Kuala Belait	—	75 beds

The hospitals provide for the diagnosis and treatment of all except the most specialised medical, surgical and obstetric conditions. Those cases which are beyond the capacity of the department are sent to the General Hospital, Singapore. Considerable improvements in the lay-out of several of the departments and

wards in the hospitals have been carried out by the P.W.D. during the year, and additional equipment including new X-ray diagnostic sets have been installed in both hospitals.

### *Dispensaries*

- a) Fixed (with beds for short-stay patients) — Tutong  
Bangar  
Labi
- b) Travelling — Brunei District — Road and River  
Tutong District — Road and River  
Temburong District — River  
Kuala Belait District — Road and River

The dispensaries are manned by hospital assistants and attendants and travelling is either by Land-rover or out-board launch. Minor ailments and injuries are treated, and the constant circulation of the travelling dispensaries in the rural and up-river areas enables a watch to be kept for the out-break of any serious or epidemic disease. The fixed dispensaries are visited on certain established days each month by Medical Officers for the purpose of holding clinics. This has proved to be a popular and useful arrangement.

The dispensary at Labi was opened during the year. It has been built to a standard pattern that has shown itself to be satisfactory. It consists of a dispensary with living quarters for the resident hospital assistant and his family, and an adjacent building which provides a small clinic for a maternal and child welfare clinic, with quarters attached for a midwife and her family. The building of another of these units was started at Sungai Liang during the year and it is expected to be ready for use in early in 1960.

The most disappointing feature of the year was the failure to make any significant progress with the programme of building which is essential to the proper development of the State Medical Service. Both hospitals and many of the other departments such

as the dental departments, health offices, maternal and child welfare centres, and out-patient departments have out-grown their original buildings and both the public and the staff working in these departments are considerably inconvenienced by this inadequacy of accommodation. Plans have been in the course of preparation for several years for a new hospital in Brunei Town, but no decision has been reached upon the selection of a site for this hospital, while most of the other offices and clinics that are required have not advanced beyond the stage of the need for them having put before the Government. A most welcome step was taken towards the end of the year when architects were commissioned to build the new hospital for the Kuala Belait District, and discussions and the first steps of planning have been actively going on between the architects and the Medical Department since then. It is hoped, in order that the facilities provided by the Medical Department to the public may keep pace with those provided by the other Government departments, that steps may be taken early in 1960 to provide for, plan and construct the buildings that are required.

Tables showing the attendances and work done at the various hospitals and dispensaries are given in the Appendices.

### *Pharmaceutical Chemist*

This service which was started towards the end of 1957 continues to expand and prove its usefulness. Under the direction of the Pharmaceutical Service, some of whose duties in connection with medical legislation have been named, the service purchases, stores, and distributes all the drugs, surgical supplies, medical and laboratory, dental and X-ray supplies, linen, uniforms, furniture and many other items. The Pharmaceutical Chemist has been an invaluable source of reference to Medical Officers on problems of therapeutics.

A new suite of offices was built for the Service during the year, thereby releasing much needed additional space in the stores for bulk-breaking, sorting and packing for redistribution. A room in the State Hospital, attached to the dispensary, was converted into a sterile products laboratory in which all intravenous fluids

used in the Medical Department are now manufactured under excellent conditions. The main dispensary of the State Hospital was also remodelled, and another room attached to it is in the progress of being converted to a central syringe sterilisation centre.

A probationer dispenser was recruited during the year and he has attended lectures by the Pharmaceutical Chemist, who also lectures in the Nurses Training School on *Materia Medica*.

The Pharmaceutical Chemist has continued during the year to supervise the outstation dispensaries.

### *Dental Department*

This department has had a most satisfactory year. The dental department at the State Hospital was completely remodelled to take three chairs in the main surgery, and to provide a private surgery for the Dental Officer and to improve the laboratory and offices. It was also air-conditioned. A second dental technician returned from the Dental Technician's Training School, Penang, having completed his training and was posted to the Dental Department, Kuala Belait. The amount of work dealt with at the hospital dental clinics was doubled during the year, and it has proved impossible to keep pace with the demand for dentures. Visits have been made up river to treat patients living in the Ulu.

During the absence on leave and in Brunei of the Dental Officer Kuala Belait, the B.S.P. Dental Officer kindly undertook the treatment of all urgent dental cases in that area.

The School Dental Service, started in 1958 by two Dental Sisters, seconded from New Zealand, has continued to expand. Two locally recruited probationer dental nurses returned from their two years training at the Dental Nurses Training School Penang early in the year, and they are now working with the Sisters in the schools. Two other local girls were sent to Penang to commence their training as Dental Nurses during the year,

and two more local girls were recruited towards the end of the year, but have not yet gone to Penang. A Dental Officer with previous experience of school dental work was recruited towards the end of the year and his arrival in Brunei is expected shortly; his duty will be to take charge of the growing school dental service.

A mobile dental surgery, similar in pattern to those used in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore was bought and delivered in Brunei towards the end of the year. It will help a great deal in taking the dental service to the outlying schools along the expanding system of roads.

### *Ophthalmology*

The Ophthalmologist, who divides his time between Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo visited Brunei in June, July and August for six weeks. This single visit of longer duration proved to be more satisfactory than the two short visits made annually in previous years. Out-patients were seen and inpatients operated upon at the State Hospital, and the District Hospital, Kuala Belait.

The following table shows the number of patients seen and operations done by the Ophthalmologist over the past five years.

TABLE IV

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Operations</i>
1955	473	68
1956	462	64
1957	259	38 (one short visit only)
1958	746	113
1959	706	91

The following table shows the classification of the eye diseases seen by the Ophthalmologist.

<i>Eye Condition</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>
Optical	304
Pterygium	56
Recurrent Pterygium	12
Trachoma	30
Conjunctivitis	20
Glaucoma	8
Cataract	39
Squint	13
Penetrating Injury	14
Iritis	5
Keratitis	6
Retinitis Dacracystitis	8

### *Tuberculosis*

The campaign against tuberculosis which was started in 1958, was prosecuted with increasing vigour throughout 1959, and it has achieved a notable success. The purpose of this campaign is the detection and treatment of all cases of tuberculosis, with the temporary isolation of all open cases; the prevention of tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination, and I.N.H. prophylaxis of selected groups of the population. It has considerably outgrown the organisation originally planned for it, and progress was slowed during the latter half of 1959 due to a lack of the additional staff and equipment needed to carry through the plans which were made for its logical expansion. However approval for the recruitment of more staff and the purchase of equipment was obtained at the end of the year and it is hoped that this campaign, which until now has been confined to the Northern half of the State, will in 1960 be extended to cover the Southern half.

During the year 539 new cases of tuberculosis were registered, 483 from the Northern half of Brunei and 56 from the fifth division of Sarawak, in addition 111 new cases were reported from the Southern half of the State.

On December 31st 1959 there were on the Tuberculosis register 978 Brunei persons, and 192 from the 5th Division of Sarawak all known to have tuberculosis. There were in addition 458 patients suffering from other pulmonary or cardiac conditions, discovered in the course of this campaign and continuing under the care of the Specialist Physician in charge of the Tuberculosis Campaign.

The overall prevalence rate for tuberculosis as calculated for that of the population covered by the activities of this campaign is 2.5%. An indication of the additional work which a project of this nature involves, even in a small part of a small territory, is given by the following figures of X-ray examinations done at the State Hospital over the last three years.

1957	...	...	5,052
1958	...	...	12,821
1959	...	...	17,287

The routine examination of all out-patients and in-patients has proved a valuable method of case-finding, 86 new cases having been discovered out of 4,247 persons X-rayed. It was disappointing that it did not prove possible to X-ray a greater proportion of these out and in patients, the figures given representing not more than a quarter of the total number of patients. The annual X-ray examination of the staff of many Government departments, business firms, applicants for licences and others has continued and the value is shown by the following figures.

*New cases of tuberculosis discovered  
in*

	1958	1959
Marine Department	5%	1%
Survey Department	5%	1%
Health Department	7%	1%
Medical Department	3%	1%



483 new cases of the disease were discovered out of 11,695 X-ray films taken for the purpose of detecting the presence of the disease which gives a figure of 4%, which is a formidable figure. The highest incidence found was amongst the following groups.

Persons asking for X-ray examination	— 13%
Pilgrims to Mecca	— 12%
Applicants for old age pension	— 19%
Prisoners	— 11%

The M.M.R. X-ray unit, mounted in a specially fitted van, proved its potential usefulness for field work when it was twice driven with its trailer generator the seventy miles from Brunei to Kuala Belait to carry out mass X-ray examinations there, and also when installed upon a Marine department ferry it was used to conduct a survey of part of Kampong Ayer. The latter survey revealed only 1.1% of new cases, in an area in which it was already known that 6% of the population had tuberculosis. This may perhaps be taken as an indication that the anti-tuberculosis work in this area is having some effect.

Tuberculin testing has been carried out by the Health Sisters during the year, but it has not been possible for much time to be given to this, and only 821 children were tested. In addition all child in-patients and many child out-patients were tested, and B.C.G. vaccination performed in the negative cases. In all, including the vaccination of new-born children 2178 B.C.G. vaccinations were performed.

The demands upon an already busy laboratory have proved heavy, amongst many other examinations made on behalf of the tuberculosis campaign, 5598 cultures and direct smears of Sputa and/or Laryngeal swabs were made. The introduction of urine P.A.S. tests during the year has shown that of those patients examined (209) 27% failed to take the drugs prescribed for them. This is a difficulty encountered in this work in many countries, and is not exceptional, but it illustrates yet another of the obstacles that hinder the progress of this work.

In August a Thoracic Surgical Team arrived in Brunei from Australia. It consisted of:—

Surgeon

Assistant Surgeon

Anaesthetist

Theatre Sister

Two Ward Sisters

Physiotherapist.

A large number of cases were reviewed by the Surgeon and sixty seven were considered to need and to be fit for surgery. Regrettably the prejudice against surgical treatment is still strong in Brunei, and ultimately only twenty-five major operations and thirty minor operations were performed. One of the prerequisites of thoracic surgery is that very large supplies of blood should be available. In spite of anxiety on this score before the arrival of the team, it turned out that this did not prove to be any obstacle, and ample supplies were obtained from the relatives of patients and volunteer donors. For these and other operations and treatment (not all connected with tuberculosis patients) during the year approximately 550 pints of blood were used.

The visit of this team was an event of major importance in the history of the Medical Department in Brunei. Apart from the benefit obtained by the patients who were operated upon, for whom no other treatment or hope of cure remained, the help, advice, example and encouragement given to the members of the Department were of themselves sufficient to justify the expense of bringing this team to the State. There can be few members of the Department who did not benefit directly from contact with this team, and no Medical Visitors were ever more welcome or more helpful.

The system of allowances paid to the families of tuberculosis patients who are temporarily unable to work has continued. The expense of this scheme naturally grows as the campaign pro-

gresses. In January 1959, 159 patients were receiving grants totalling \$14,475 per month, whereas in December 1959 276 patients were receiving grants totalling \$24,250 per month. The rate of increase is slowing as more patients recover and are able to resume work.

The X-ray examination of contacts has continued with the help of two voluntary workers, 1210 persons have been X-rayed of whom 4% were found to have tuberculosis. This is only a fraction of the work in this field which required to be done; there were remaining at the end of the year the contacts of 357 known tuberculosis patients who had not been investigated, and no repeat examinations of contacts had been done. This again points the need for additional staff.

There was a total of 3,718 attendances at the chest clinic during the year, which provided an overwhelming task for the staff. 252 patients registered at the Clinic failed to continue their investigation or treatment, and the inability to recruit tuberculosis health visitors made it impossible to trace these patients.

An additional ward and offices were built during the year for the purposes of this campaign, and new X-ray units installed, as well as a high speed centrifuge to improve the laboratory techniques.

The Specialist Physician in charge of the Tuberculosis Campaign attended the XVth Conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis in Istanbul, from the 11th-18th September 1959.

### *The Health Department in 1959*

The Health Department, established as a separate entity within the Medical Service in 1958, has developed considerably during the year under review, in spite of being understaffed. At the beginning of the year the Health Officer became directly responsible for environmental sanitation throughout the State, including the function of advising all Municipal Boards on mat-

ters connected with this. Later in the year the organisation of an immunisation service was added to his tasks, and towards the end of the year the routine administration of the personal health services, including the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and the domiciliary midwifery service were made his responsibility. Only matters of policy, discipline, and others beyond the normal daily routine of the Department are now referred to the State Medical Officer.

In April an attempt was made to start a School Health Service in Brunei Town and District, but it had to be abandoned owing to the lack of staff in the Department.

### *Infectious Diseases*

The following table records the incidence of reported cases of various infectious diseases over the past six years.

TABLE V

<i>Disease</i>	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Tuberculosis all forms	2317	2681	717	1604	630	594
Typhoid fever	67	13	14	24	20	15
Dysentery all forms	505	488	442	517	67	58
Diphtheria	3	7	9	31	8	23
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	3	1	2	0	0
Typhus	2	10	3	3	0	0
Malaria	2748	1396	697	477	41	66

The incidence of tuberculosis and malaria is commented upon elsewhere in this report. Typhoid fever is endemic in Brunei, the majority of the cases coming from Kampong Ayer. The figures for dysentery include twelve cases of amoebic dysentery. There were five separate outbreaks of diphtheria, of a virulent type, resulting in seven deaths. Immunisation against this and other diseases is being pressed forward, but the lack of staff hinders this work.

It is believed, with some confidence, that the figures for malaria and diphtheria are accurate because the search for these diseases is continually being pursued. The figures for tuberculosis are a true record of all new cases discovered during the year, but do not represent the incidence of the disease because the vigorous search for this disease does not yet cover the whole State.

The following table shows the incidence of some other infectious diseases.

TABLE VI

<i>Disease</i>	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Whooping Cough	252	112	107	432	10	6
Measles	45	295	371	397	215	101
Filariasis	60	42	32	8	27	31
Gastro-enteritis	305	940	887	640	241	112

No deaths were reported due to whooping cough, or measles. The cases of filariasis almost all occurred in the Tutong district, where for years the disease has been known to exist. It is probable that the figures for gastro-enteritis are inaccurate due to the failure to report this disease.

### *Environmental Sanitation*

During October 1959 the Health Officer attended a Seminar in Tokyo, the subject of which was the training and utilisation of Environmental Sanitation personnel.

It is unfortunate that the draft bye-laws for Municipal Boards were not approved during the year, because in the existing circumstances it is difficult to exert adequate control over certain aspects of food hygiene and housing.

(a) *Conservancy* — whilst many private houses now have septic tanks, bucket latrines are the main means of sewage disposal in the urban areas. Plans for water-borne sewerage schemes have

been prepared for both Brunei Town and Kuala Belait but they cannot be implemented until the water supplies are augmented.

There has been a great demand for the pattern of bore-hole latrines constructed by the department.

(b) *Scavenging* — In Brunei Town 8490 tons of refuse were dumped at the tipping area and earth-covered, resulting in the reclamation of a considerable area of tidal swamp. In Kuala Belait and Seria rubbish was incinerated, using the natural gas which is freely available there. The clinker was used in swamp reclamation.

(c) *Water Supplies* — While these are primarily the responsibility of the Water Department, the Health Department has put in some shallow wells in rural areas where there has been a demand for them; this department, in conjunction with the laboratory at the State Hospital, has also been responsible for the taking and analysis of 168 water samples. Piped water supplies are available in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait, Seria, Tutong and Bangar and they are being extended to other areas.

(d) *Pest Control* — Mosquitoes — in urban areas, control is effected by the use of anti-malarial oil, swing-fogging, and drainage. It is the policy and practice to put in permanent drainage schemes wherever possible and to do away with the first two measures. In Brunei Town where these drainage works are now fairly extensive, a length of 776 feet of open concrete drain, and 2414 feet of subsoil drain and 8158 feet of earth drain were constructed. Much of the concrete and earth drainage involved the channelling of a large stream into a predetermined course and has proved a major but valuable work. The slabs and inverts for these drains are now obtained in Brunei from the P.W.D. concrete products factory. As the result of this drainage the volume of anti-malarial oil used has been reduced from 31382 gallons in 1958 to 14630 gallons in 1959, an economy which has practically paid for the drainage work during the part year.

(e) *Flies* — these are intermittently troublesome and are controlled by the use of Gammexane.

(f) *Rats* — Brunei is plagued by rats and the destruction of 2618 in the year did little to improve the situation.

(g) *Dogs* — Periodically the number of stray dogs in the towns of Brunei and Kuala Belait becomes so large that their destruction is essential. This is done by the use of the blow-pipe and poisoned darts, since it is found to be the most humane method; 1152 dogs were killed by this method during the year.

(h) *Housing* — The Department is responsible for the inspection of plans for all new buildings, and alterations to buildings, and for the inspection of all completed works. 40 plans for new buildings and innumerable plans for alterations were checked.

(i) *Slaughter-houses* — 1978 buffaloes, 8,209 pigs, 214 goats and 160 other cattle were slaughtered in the Municipal slaughter houses in the State during the year, following ante-mortem examination by the Health Staff. Post mortem examination is not yet possible due to lack of staff.

(j) *Licensed Premises and Hawkers* — All applicants for licences as hawkers, and for eating houses, coffee shops, barbers etc. are X-rayed and medically examined, and laboratory examinations are made for gastro-intestinal condition; 753 persons were examined. All public premises, such as cinemas, markets, coffee-shops, barber-shops etc. were regularly inspected. All applicants for hawkers licences outside the Municipal areas were also examined.

### *Port Health*

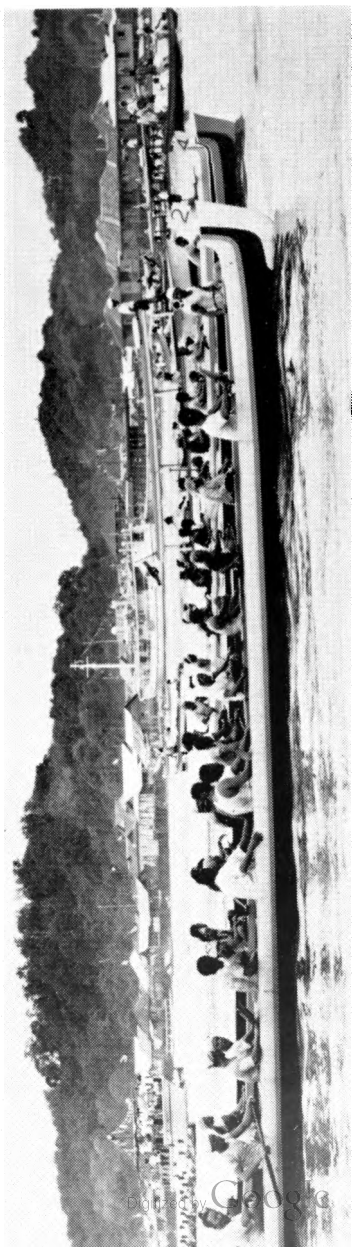
The Health Officer or his agent (Health Inspector) performs the duties of Port Health Officer, and all vessels arriving from ports outside British Borneo were inspected, with the exception of those coming from Hong Kong and Singapore of which only a limited number were examined.

A similar watch was kept on aircraft arriving in the country.

Every year regattas are held on Brunei River during the celebration days e.g. H. H. The Sultan's Birthday, H.M. the Queen's Birthday and other historical days. In these regattas all sorts of sea sports are held e.g. swimming, duck-chasing, greased pole walking but the highlights of the regattas are boat racing and out-board motor racing.

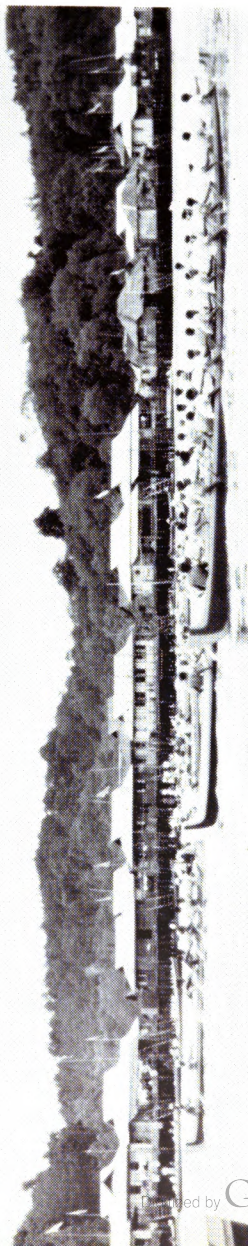
**Photograph :**

A short rest for the participants of the boat race while waiting for their turn.





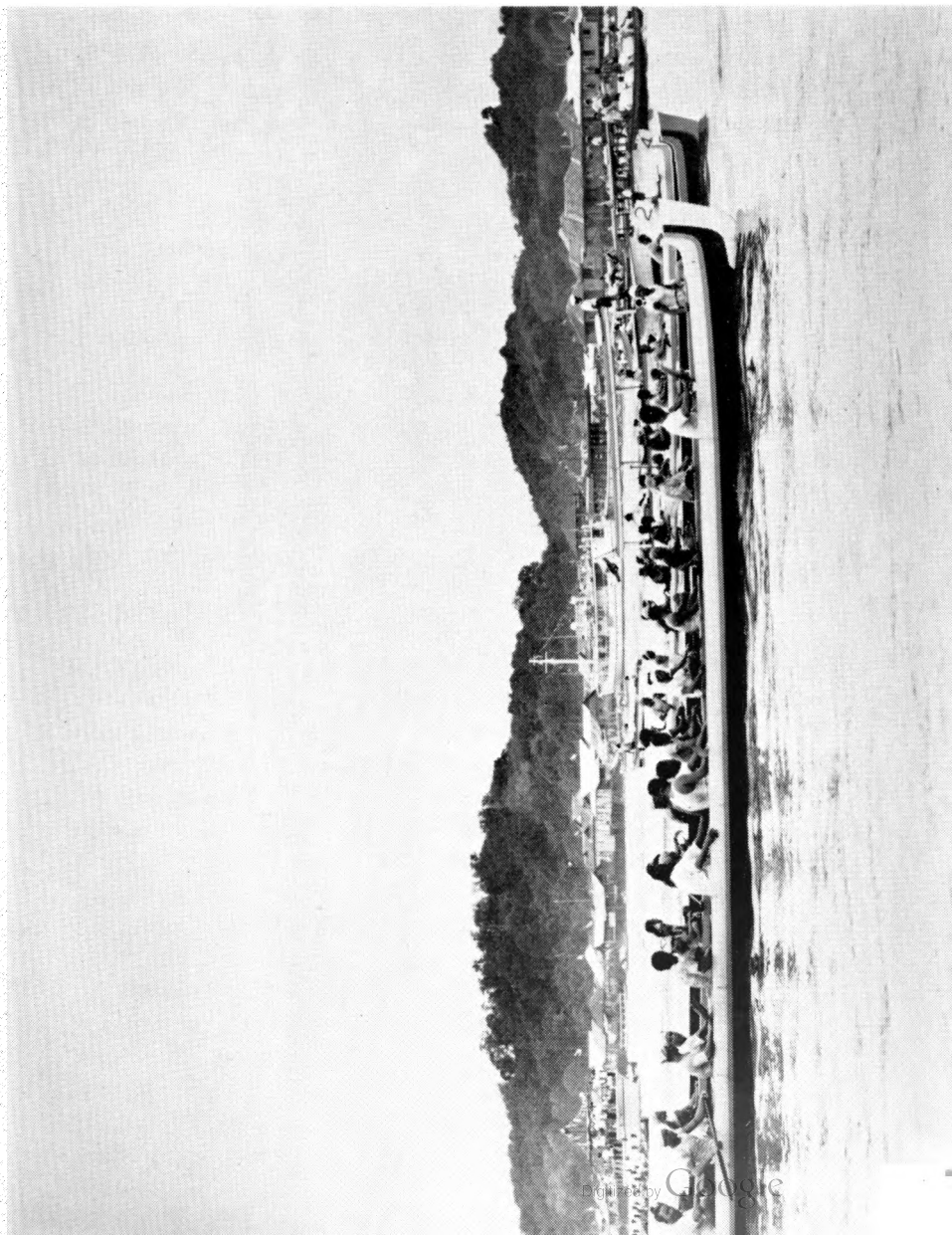
— Starting of the  
race.



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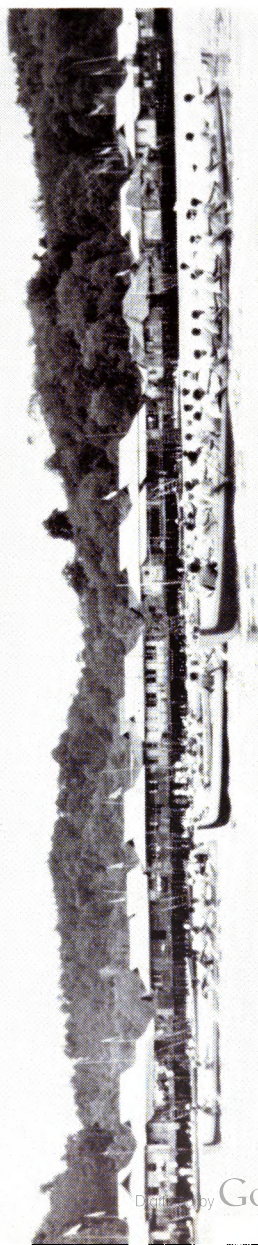
**Photograph :**

A short rest for the participants of the boat race while waiting for their turn.





— Starting of the  
race.



### *Immunisation*

An immunisation service with standard records, standardised techniques and a scheme for the setting up of immunisation centres for use in the event of an epidemic was set up during the year. Immunisation against Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Tetanus, Small-pox and Poliomyelitis is now carried out and it is anticipated that accurate statistics for this work will be available in 1960.

An epidemic of small-pox in Singapore during the year stimulated the demand for small-pox vaccination and approximately 10,000 persons were vaccinated.

### *Epidemics*

Towards the end of the year influenza reappeared in epidemic form, and a total of approximately 1981 cases have been recorded up to date. The disease resembles the epidemic of Asian influenza of 1957, but pulmonary complications appear to be more frequent. An attempt is being made by the W.H.O. influenza laboratory in Singapore to type the virus.

### *Malaria*

The incidence of this disease has been reduced to insignificant proportions in Brunei as the result of the residual insecticide house spraying programme which has been in progress since 1953. The supervision and performance of this work has been of a much higher standard during the last two years. D.D.T. 75% wettable dispersible powder (634 gm. per 9000 cc. of water) is used giving a coverage of 2 gm. per square metre of wall surface. Only the rural areas are covered by this programme since malaria has been totally absent from the urban area for several years. The field work has been performed by a gang of nine men under the supervision of a specially trained Health Inspector. During the year every rural kampong has been visited, and dwelling and farm huts sprayed. There has been an increasing resistance to the spraying on the part of the kampong people during the year, engendered partly by indifference now that malaria, formerly a plague, has practically been eliminated.

The assistance of District Officers, and local headmen has been sought in overcoming this resistance.

The following table shows details of these spraying operations.

TABLE VII

District	No. of doors sprayed	Population protected	Insecticide D.D.T. in Kgms.		Area in square metres	Grams in square metres
			Tech.	Wett.		
Tutong	1643	9379	323	431	151,055	2.14
Kuala Belait	799	4604	158	212	74,217	2.13
Temburong	508	2884	103	137	49,055	2.1
Brunei and Muara	925	5778	157	209	72,707	2.16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3875</b>	<b>22645</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>347,034</b>	<b>2.14</b>

The spraying teams travelled by road, river and walking and the time spent was as follows :—

Travelling by water	—	759 man-hours
Travelling by road	—	1101 man-hours
Travelling by foot	—	1948 man-hours
Spraying	—	3288 man-hours

No spleen survey was conducted during the year, but a parasite survey was carried out concurrently with the spraying programme, the results of which are summarised below.

TABLE VIII

	Infants	1-4	5-9	10-14	15+	Total slides examined	Total Parasites				Rate
							+ve	F.V.M.			
Tutong	161	583	743	304	580	2371	8	1	3	4	0.33
Kuala											
Belait	59	352	473	312	842	2038	1	—	1	—	0.05
Temburong	63	249	272	108	386	1078	3	—	1	2	0.3
Brunei and Muara	61	241	361	86	127	876	17	2	4	11	0.94
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>1849</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1935</b>	<b>6363</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.46</b>

In the above figures one infant was found to be positive for Plasmodium Vivax, and seven children under the age of fourteen years were positive for Plasmodium Falciparum.

66 cases of malaria were discovered during the year; of these 44 were found during the parasite survey and follow up of cases by the health inspector in charge of the spraying team. Of 94 cases of fever encountered during this work only three showed a blood film positive for malaria.

Blood films examined during follow up of proved malaria cases, and in the examination of fever cases.

TABLE IX

	Infant	1-4	5-9	10-14	15+	Total slides examined	Total Parasites +ve	F.V.M.	Rate
All districts	21	83	111	35	200	450	15	7 6 2	3.33

In addition 6813 blood films were examined in the hospital laboratories during the investigation of inpatients and outpatients.

The total of 66 cases of malaria diagnosed during the year was made up of 20 due to *P. Falciparum*, 24 due to *P. Vivax*, and 22 due to *P. Malaria*. The diagnosis of clinical malaria is no longer accepted, and every positive case is carefully followed up to try to determine its source, and the kampong from which it comes is resprayed and Camoquin given as a prophylactic measure to all the inhabitants of the kampong concerned.

Brunei is indebted to the Sarawak Anti-malarial Project for assistance in the examination of 6206 blood films taken during the parasite survey, which it was not possible to examine in the Brunei laboratory due to the volume of other work on hand.

The encouraging fall in the incidence of malaria in Brunei is shown in the following figures.

Year	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of cases	3062	2748	1396	697	477	41	66

*Maternal and Child Welfare Service*

There were no major changes in the organisation of this service during the year, with the exception that towards the end of the year it was placed under the Health Officer for the purpose of routine administration. No additional senior staff were recruited, but one staff nurse, who for a long time has been running clinics independently was sent to the Public Health Visitor's Training School, Penang to enable her to qualify for further promotion.

All Health Sisters have reported on the improved standard of health of the women and children attending their clinics, and whilst this can in part be accounted for by the steadily improving standard of living enjoyed by all the people of Brunei, with the exception perhaps of those living far up the rivers, it is believed that it is materially contributed to by the constant supervision during pregnancy, confinement and the period of lactation, and during the first and early years of life. Supplies of powdered milk, vitamins, and iron preparations are given to pregnant women, and a valuable innovation during the year has been the distribution to pre-school children of vitamin "A" fortified, flavoured, skim-milk. This milk has been distributed in powder form in liberal quantities for consumption in the homes, and it is also made available as a drink to be taken whilst waiting at the clinics. This is the first attempt in Brunei to attack the problem of malnutrition at an early age, before irremediable damage has been done to the child, and it holds out the promise of splendid results. Doubts were raised at the start as to the acceptability of this powdered milk amongst the local children, but such doubts have proved to be quite groundless and the only problem that remains is the distribution of the large quantities of milk that are demanded.

The value of home visiting and its influence in maintaining the regular attendance at ante and post-natal, and infant clinics, has been commented upon by all the Health Sisters; and it is regretted that the many clinics and other duties which they are responsible for make it impossible to do more home-visiting.

More attention has been paid to Health education during the year and wax models of suitable foods, fruits, and vegetables, together with specimens of clothing and other articles are exhibited in every clinic. Demonstrations of how to prepare infant foods for all stages in the early part of life are given in the Clinics.

A Health display was arranged at the Annual State Agricultural Show in Brunei Town with the theme "Anaemia". It was combined with another display by the Dental Department to publicise the work of the Dental Service, particularly the School Service, and with displays by the Health Department and the Nurses' Training School, which latter was aimed at stimulating recruitment to the School.

The Assistant Nurses who completed the first course of training for Health duties in August, and who are now qualified as Assistant Health Nurses, commenced their duties at various clinics in support of the Health Sisters in September, and have turned out to be a most useful addition to the Staff. Three more Assistant Health Nurses started their training in November.

Kampong Ayer has as usual provided the greatest opposition to advancement of any area in the State. However the Health Sister in charge has reported a welcome change on the part of some of the women who have previously never attended clinics in that they are now beginning to make use of the services available to them. In midwifery cases the people of Kampong Ayer still prove stubbornly resistant to attempts to help them, and at least half of all babies born in the Kampong are born before any midwife is called. This, and their refusal to seek help in obstetric difficulties, have been the cause of several unnecessary maternal deaths during the year.

The clinics for midwives which were built at various places in the State have improved the service offered to the public in each locality, and more of them await building.

The new Health Sister's district in Tutong, opened at the end of 1958, has brought an excellent response from the people



of that District and the Health Sister in that area has found a great deal of work to do.

Immunisation, the tracing of tuberculosis contacts and defaulters, and sick visiting have all increased the burden of the Health Sisters.

### *Midwifery*

The midwifery training school has continued to turn out trained midwives, and has enabled trained nurses and trained assistant nurses to qualify in midwifery. Recruitment to this school has been from a much better educated class of person during the year, and the considerable demand for this training has permitted a careful selection of candidates to be made. Trained midwives are immediately posted to areas which are being opened up to modern midwifery methods, and two trained midwives have gone into residence in Kampong Ayer, where it is hoped they will be able to contribute to a reduction in the infant and maternal mortality in that community. It is disappointing that the additional clinic and midwives quarters which it was intended to build in Kampong Ayer were not built due to the lack of staff in the P.W.D. to prepare the necessary plans.

The production and use of sterilised maternity packs by the domiciliary midwifery service has proved most successful, and it has for the first time permitted the adoption by the midwives during home confinements of the clean techniques that have been taught them in the midwifery school.

The spreading network of midwives, and the improved attendances at ante-natal clinics, together with the generally improved standard of health in the State, have between them brought about a most welcome reduction in the number of obstetric emergencies which are brought to the hospitals.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

### (c) PENSIONS SCHEME

State Pensions are granted under the authority of the State Pensions Enactment (No. 10 of 1954) and have been paid since 1st January, 1955.

The scheme is a non-contributory one, no means test being applied, and the Enactment provides benefits as follows:—

- (a) Old Age Pensions,
- (b) Pensions for the blind and allowances for their dependants,
- (c) Allowances for the dependants of persons suffering from Hansen's Disease,
- (d) Allowances for the dependants of Lunatics,
- (e) Disability Pensions, and
- (f) Such other Pensions and Allowances as may be prescribed by Regulations from time to time.

No rules have yet been promulgated authorising the payment of any pensions under categories (e) and (f) above.

(a) *Old Age Pensions*

Old Age Pensions are paid at a flat rate of \$20 per person per month to any person who, having attained the age of sixty years, either —

- (a) was born in the State and has resided therein for a period of not less than ten years, or,
- (b) having been born outside the State, has resided therein for a period of not less than thirty years.

In either case the residential qualification is the period immediately preceding the date on which the person becomes eligible for the pension. Any pension ceases to be payable should the pensioner take up residence outside the State.

During 1959, a total of \$764,160 was paid by way of Old Age Pensions to some 3,136 persons.

(b) *Pensions for the Blind and Allowances for their Dependants*

Pensions are paid to those persons who are at least fifteen years of age, who are unable to work by reason of their blindness

and who have resided in the State for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date on which they became eligible for such a pension. When certain conditions are fulfilled, allowances may be paid to dependants of persons in receipt of a Pension for the Blind.

Blind pensions are paid at the rate of \$20 per person per month and, where approved, allowances to dependants are paid at the rate of \$20 per month for persons over the age of fifteen years and \$10 per month for persons under the age of fifteen years.

Eighty-one pensions to the blind were paid in 1959 and allowances to fifty dependants, the total amount so paid being \$27,290.

(c) *Allowances for the Dependants of persons suffering from Hansen's Disease*

Allowances are payable to dependants of any person, who is at least fifteen years of age who is suffering from Hansen's Disease who is receiving Approved Treatment, and who has resided in the State for a period of at least ten years immediately preceding the date upon which he commenced to receive such treatment.

The allowances are payable at rates similar to those payable to dependants of blind persons and in 1959 only one such allowance of \$240 was paid.

(d) *Allowances for the Dependants of Lunatics*

Allowances are payable to the dependants of lunatics when such lunatic has either been detained or committed to care, at the same rate and under similar conditions as those allowances payable to dependants of persons suffering from Hansen's Disease. In 1959 a total of \$2180 was paid to thirteen dependants of lunatics

(e) *General*

Prior to the year under review, only one kind of pension was awarded in respect of any one person. An elderly blind person,

for example, could draw the old age pension but would not be eligible for the blind pension as well. For this reason, the number of blind persons shown as receiving the blind pension did not necessarily represent the full number of blind persons in Brunei eligible for the award. During the year under review, the Regulations were amended so that an elderly blind person became eligible for both types of pension. The number of pensions to the blind paid in 1958 was 68 and the number of blind pensions paid in 1959 was 81. The change in the Regulations brought about the increase.

There is a proviso that in no circumstances shall blind pension persons' dependants allowances exceed one hundred dollars in respect of any one blind person. There is a similar proviso for the allowances payable in respect of dependants of sufferers from Hansen's Disease and lunatics.

The scheme is administered by a Controller of Pensions appointed by His Highness the Sultan. The Controller is assisted by a staff at Headquarters whose duties, inter alia, consist of investigating claims, the preparation of the monthly forms and their distribution with the payment packets to District Officers. District Officers in turn redistribute to approved Village Headmen who ultimately make payment to the pensioners in the various villages under their control. The pensions are therefore taken to the pensioners who have only a short distance to come to collect them. Pensions are a charge on the revenues of the State.

An advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the main races and of each district, was appointed in 1955. The duty of the committee is to advise the Controller of Pensions on any matters arising from the working of the Pensions Enactment.

The Enactment provides a right of appeal by unsuccessful claimants to the Sultan in Council. An appeal committee was set up and held its first meeting in October, 1955. In 1959 there were forty claims rejected by the Controller and, of these, fifteen appeals were lodged, ten of them being successful.

(f) *Statistics, 1959*

## OLD AGE PENSIONS

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i> \$	<i>Pensioners</i>	<i>Number of</i> <i>Dependants</i>
Brunei Town	462,330	1,905	—
Kuala Belait	112,540	453	—
Temburong	38,940	161	—
Tutong	150,350	617	—
	<hr/> 764,160	<hr/> 3,136	

Number of Claimants who died during year	154
Number of Pensioners who visited Mecca	30
Number of Rejected Claims	40
Number of Appeals heard	15
Number of Successful Appeals	10
Number of Medical Examinations	358
Number of Successful Medical Examinations and attaining the necessary age in 1959	235

## BLIND PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO DEPENDANTS

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i> \$	<i>Pensioners</i>	<i>Number of</i> <i>Dependants</i>
Brunei Town	19,970	56	39
Kuala Belait	1,800	6	4
Temburong	2,080	7	2
Tutong	3,440	12	5
	<hr/> 27,290	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 50

ALLOWANCES TO DEPENDANTS OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM  
HANSEN'S DISEASE

<i>District</i>	<i>Total</i> \$	<i>Number of</i> <i>Dependants</i>
Brunei Town	—	—
Kuala Belait	240	1
Temburong	—	—
Tutong	—	—
	<hr/> 240	<hr/> 1

## ALLOWANCES TO DEPENDANTS OF LUNATICS

<i>District</i>	<i>Total \$</i>	<i>Number of Dependants</i>
Brunei Town	1,920	8
Kuala Belait	—	—
Temburong	80	1
Tutong	180	4
	<hr/> 2,180	<hr/> 13

## TYPE OF PENSION OR ALLOWANCE

<i>Cultural Group</i>	<i>Old Age</i>	<i>Blind</i>	<i>Hansen's</i>	<i>Lunatics</i>
Malay	2,653	76	—	4
Chinese	245	1	1	1
Iban	61	—	—	—
Dusun	145	2	—	—
Murut	11	2	—	—
Javanese	11	—	—	—
Indian	8	—	—	—
Tagal	2	—	—	—
	<hr/> 3,136	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 5

# CHAPTER VIII

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## JUSTICE AND POLICE

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

**T**HE Courts of the State are :—

1. The Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei consisting of the Court of Appeal and the High Court.
2. Courts of Magistrates of the First, Second and Third Classes.
3. Courts of the Chief Kathi and of Kathis.

The Supreme Court was created by an Order in Council in 1951 and the Magistrates Courts stem from the Courts Enactment, 1952. The Courts of the Chief and other Kathis are now constituted by virtue of the Religious Council, State Custom and Kathis Courts Enactment 1955 and deal solely with persons who profess the Islamic religion in matters appertaining to such religion.

The new Constitution which was published on 29th September did not affect the existing order of things.

#### SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court which has a unified jurisdiction over the three territories of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, consists of the Chief Justice (styled the Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei) and as many Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed.

An uneven number, not being less than three, of Supreme Court Judges constitutes the Court of Appeal. In certain special circumstances two Judges can constitute the Court. It deals with appeals, criminal and civil, from the High Court.

One Supreme Court Judge constitutes the High Court. The High Court has an unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil matters other than the annulment of marriage solemnized between Christians in the United Kingdom or any British Colony and matters concerning Islamic marriage, religion and divorce. It has an unlimited criminal jurisdiction in the case of all offences committed in the State or on the high seas on board ships registered in the State, or committed by subjects of the State on the high seas aboard any ship, whether registered in the State or not. It may pass any sentence authorised by law, including sentence of death. Appeals lie to the High Court, in civil and criminal cases from the Courts of First Class Magistrates, sitting in either original or appellate jurisdiction and from the Courts of Second Class Magistrates.

*Sittings.* The High Court sat five times in Brunei and eight times in Kuala Belait. Fixed sessions had been agreed in principle, but it was not found practical to adhere to them. Travelling by Judges from and to Kuching is an expensive item, but it was found usually possible to fit in any necessary visits to Miri or the 5th Division of Sarawak at the same time.

#### MAGISTRATES COURTS

The following Table I shows the jurisdiction and powers of the various classes of Magistrates :—

TABLE I

<i>Class of Magistrates</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	
	<i>Jurisdiction—value not exceeding</i>	<i>Maximum Imprisonment</i>	<i>Sentence Fine</i>
Third Class	\$ 50	2 months	\$ 100
Second Class	\$ 250	6 months	\$ 250
First Class	\$ 500	1 year	\$1,000
"Extended"	\$1,000	3 years	\$5,000

The Criminal jurisdiction of each class of magistrate is shown in the 1st schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of offences under the Penal Code. For other offences, the class of Magistrate who has jurisdiction is sometimes specifically laid down, if not the following maximum apply.



<i>Class of Magistrate</i>	<i>Offence punishable with</i>	
	<i>Imprisonment</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Third	6 months	\$ 250
Second	6 months	\$1,000
First	2 years	\$5,000

Appeals from 3rd Class Magistrates go to 1st Class Magistrates.

The Stipendiary Magistrate continued to sit in all Magistrates' Courts as required, and when he was on leave for 3 months, his urgent magisterial work was divided between the administrative officers who are part-time magistrates: other magistrates adjudicated as previously and a B.A.S. cadet sat under instruction with the Stipendiary when his other duties permitted. Brunei was the busiest Court, followed by Seria. The system whereby the officers of the Judicial Department were attached to the Supreme Court Registry at Kuching was continued, and Registrar Mr. Lai Ah Jee spent 5 months there in the earlier part of the year on a secondment that was very beneficial. With the separation from Sarawak inherent in the new Constitution, however, these secondments would seem to be at an end.

Tables III, IV and V in appendix B, C and D show comparative figures for the State over the last four years of cases tried by magistrates of the various classes and other data.

*Criminal.* The overall decrease in criminal cases is noteworthy and pleasant to record. It would seem to be accounted for by less petty traffic prosecutions. Against this, offences against the Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Enactment were frequent, and it must be admitted that an unduly large proportion of our road users are too lighthearted about their obligations. A spate of unnatural deaths early in the year was unusual; two Ibans paid the last penalty in Jerudong Prison. Towards the end of the year cases involving dishonesty of a senior Government Officer and his abetment by another achieved considerable notoriety. Long drawn out proceedings against another senior Government Officer who was suspended from duty on 31st May, had not finished for a variety of reasons, by the end of the year. With the Immigration machi-

nery running smoothly, Court prosecutions increased, though the Enactment is so drafted that the Court is little more than a rubber stamp, the Executive having extremely wide powers indeed.

*Civil.* On the Civil side, there is little to comment on : the High Court's business to a large extent was with running down claims. The comparatively meagre jurisdiction of the magisterial courts — less now with the decreasing value of money than when constituted — is reflected in less resort to these by the public, and there is a strong case for increasing jurisdiction.

#### KATHIS COURTS

The Court of the Chief Kathi and the Courts of the Kathis deal solely with questions concerning the Islamic religion, marriage and divorce, and matters ancillary thereto. The Court of the Chief Kathi may in its criminal jurisdiction try any offence committed by a Muslim and punishable under the Religious Council, State Custom and Kathis Courts Enactment, 1955 (No. 20 of 1955), and may impose any punishment thereof provided; and may in its civil jurisdiction, hear and determine all actions and proceedings in which all the parties profess the Islamic religion and which relate to :—

- (a) betrothal, marriage, divorce, nullity of marriage or judicial separation;
- (b) any disposition of, or claim to, property arising out of any of the matters set out in paragraph (a) ;
- (c) maintenance of dependants, legitimacy, guardianship, or custody of infants;
- (d) division of, or claims to, *sa'pencharian* property;
- (e) determination of the persons entitled to share in the estate of a deceased person who professed the Islamic religion, or of the shares to which such persons are respectively entitled;
- (f) wills or death-bed gifts of a deceased person who professed the Islamic religion;
- (g) gifts *inter vivos* or settlements made without consideration in money or money's worth, by a person professing the Islamic religion;

- (h) *wakaf* or *Nazar*; or
- (i) other matters in respect of which jurisdiction is conferred by any written law.

The Court of the Kathi may in its criminal jurisdiction try any offence committed by a Muslim and punishable under the Religious Council, State Custom and Kathis Courts Enactment, 1955, for which the maximum punishment provided by law does not exceed imprisonment for one month or a fine of one hundred dollars or both, and may impose any punishment therefor provided; and in its civil jurisdiction may hear and determine, in which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred dollars, or is not capable of estimation in terms of money.

In 1959 the Kathi Besar of Brunei recorded 227 marriages, 30 divorces and 2 conversions.

Table II — Appendix A — shows the return of Court cases heard by the Kathis Court in Kuala Belait.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

In miscellaneous matters there is little to report. The tragic helicopter crash with seven fatalities brought considerable probate work in its train.

#### GENERAL

The Advocates Enactment presupposes that resident advocates with suitable local connections will make their appearance. They have not done so and litigants who want legal representations are inevitably still dependent upon visiting counsel from outside, which combined with a somewhat capricious air service, makes for delay. Nevertheless the Courts are grateful to the advocates who have appeared for their assistance, and in the lower Courts it has been a pleasure to note an improvement in the way Police Officers have presented their cases.

TABLE II

KATHIS COURTS

District	No. of cases in Kathis Court	No. of persons sentenced	No. of accused discharged	No. of cases withdrawn	No. of cases pending	No. of cases transferred	Remarks
Brunei ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 cases were tried by the Chief Kathi
Belait ...	17	10	—	1	—	7	4 cases were tried by the Senior Kathi
Tutong ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	while acting as Chief Kathi.
Temburong ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 persons were charged in Chief Kathi's Court.
Muara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	17	10	—	1	—	7	

TABLE III

	High Court	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Total	No. Persons Convicted
	Cases: Persons	Magistrate Cases: Persons	Magistrate Cases: Persons	Magistrate Cases: Persons	Cases: Persons	Adults Juveniles Total
1956 ...	12 12	48 79	1162 1408	359 402	1581 1901	1746 16 1762
1957 ...	9 10	137 198	1211 1508	444 533	1801 2249	1957 7 1964*
1958 ...	5 5	127 202	1793 1898	386 416	2311 2521	2164 14 2178
1959 ...	5 8	190 267	849 868	483 501	1527 1644	1422 16 1438

\* amended figure

## SENTENCES OF CONVICTED PERSONS

Year	Death	Imprisonment and Fine	Imprisonment Only	Fine Only	Discharge on Probation	Cautioned and Discharged
1956	...	40	21	1559	28	114
1957	...	15	54	1603*	38	254
1958	...	11	88	1514	47	518
1959	...	6	107	962	85	276

\* amended figure

TABLE IV

Civil Year	High Court	1st Class Magistrate	2nd Class Magistrate	3rd Class Magistrate	Total Value of Subject Matter
1956	30	42	36	—	\$208,177.11
1957	34	33	27	2	\$161,375.75
1958	24	38	33	—	\$120,117.96
1959	34	16	17	1	\$167,897.49

TABLE V

Year:	Miscellaneous :	Probate Matter :	Inquest :	Criminal Appeal from Magistrate :	Civil Appeal from Magistrate :
1956	...	25	17	1	—
1957	...	32	7	6	—
1958	...	40	7	9	3
1959	...	37	7	—	2

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Before the 29th September, 1959, the duties of Legal Adviser were performed by the Attorney-General, Sarawak, who was assisted by a Deputy Legal Adviser stationed in Brunei. Mr. J. McP. Adams who was the last Deputy Legal Adviser Brunei left sometime in June, 1959 and from that date until the 29th September, 1959 no one was appointed in his place. When the Constitution was proclaimed on the 29th September, 1959 the appointment of Attorney-General came into being and as from that date the Attorney-General, Sarawak, ceased to be the Legal Adviser, Brunei. The staff position of the Legal Dept. since Constitution Day is as follows :—

1. Attorney-General.
2. Secretary/Stenographer.
3. Two clerks.
4. Office peon.

The Secretary/Stenographer, Mrs. Spicer, left the department sometime in November, 1959 and was succeeded by Mrs. Wong from the Secretariat. An additional clerk was employed to help in the increased work of the department.

Under the Constitution the Attorney-General is responsible for all legal affairs of the State and is also in charge of criminal matters. In criminal proceedings the Attorney-General has the power to constitute, conduct or discontinue any proceeding for an offence other than :—

- (a) proceedings before a Muslim Court, subject to the provisions of any written law to the contrary; or
- (b) proceedings before a Court Martial.

In the exercise of this power he is not subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

*The State Constitution*

On the 29th September, 1959 a new written Constitution was proclaimed by His Highness the Sultan. This was preceded by the signing of a new Treaty by His Highness and the Commissioner-General of South East Asia, Sir Robert Scott, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. The constitutional changes having direct effect on the machinery of Government were the establishment of the Executive Council, the Privy Council and the Legislative Council. These also brought about the end of the British Residential system and there were created four principal offices, viz the Mentri Besar, State Secretary, Attorney-General and the State Financial Officer. The Mentri Besar is the senior executive officer responsible to the Sultan for the exercise of all executive authority in the State. He is assisted by the State Secretary who is in charge of all administrative affairs in the State. The 1959 Constitution also introduced a new procedure for the passing of legislation in the State. His Highness the Sultan, in whom is vested the supreme executive authority in the State, presides over Executive Council, a body which advises His Highness on the exercise of executive powers. The establishment of the Executive Council was followed by the dissolution of the Land Committee and the Finance Committee. Land applications now go to the Executive Council and financial matters are now either governed by legislation passed by the Legislative Council or by the Constitution (Financial Procedure) Order, 1959 made by the Sultan under section 80 of the Constitution. Subject to this legislation and Order, the State Financial Officer is in charge of all financial affairs of the State. The Constitution makes provision for the appointment of a State Auditor who cannot be removed from office except for inability to perform the functions of his office arising from infirmity of body or mind or any other cause. His removal for any other cause must be preceded by investigation by a person who holds high judicial office in the Commonwealth and appointed by the Sultan. These provisions are designed to ensure the independence of the Auditor.

There is also provided in Part IX of the Constitution the establishment of a Public Service Commission. This part has not been brought into force and public service matters are at present being dealt with by the Public Service Committee which makes

recommendations for the confirmation and approval of the Mentri Besar.

Another important constitutional document was the Succession and Regency Proclamation 1959 which deals largely with questions of succession, regency and other matters affecting the Royal Household.

### *Legislation*

Before the new Constitution was proclaimed, the Interpretation and General Clauses Enactment 1959 was passed by the State Council repealing the Interpretation & General Clauses Enactment 1951 Cap. 4 of the Revised Edition, 1951. The passing of this Enactment was to prepare the ground for the new constitutional changes. Along with the new Constitution certain Legislative measures were introduced by means of Orders made by the Sultan in exercise of powers under section 80 of the Constitution. They are:—

1. The Constitution (Preliminary Supply) Order, 1959 (S.111/59).
2. The Constitution (Preliminary Financial) Order, 1959 (S.112/59).
3. The Constitution (Transfer of Functions and Consequential Provisions) Order, 1959. (S.99/59).
4. The Constitution (Transfer of Functions and Consequential Provisions) (No. 2) Order, 1959 (S.100/59).
5. The Constitution (Financial Procedure) Order, 1959 (S.101/59).
6. The Constitution (District Councils) Order, 1959 (S.102/59).
7. The Constitution (Administrative Appeals Rules) Order, 1959 (S.103/59).
8. The Constitution (Audit) Order, 1959 (S.110/59).
9. The Standing Orders of the Legislative Council.

Other Legislation which was passed by the newly constituted Legislative Council at its second sitting on the 16th December, 1959 were :—



1. The Supply (1960) Enactment, 1959.
2. The Development Fund Enactment, 1959.
3. The Statutory Fund Appropriation Enactment, 1959.
4. The Civil List Enactment, 1959.

### *Criminal Matters*

In the absence of a qualified assistant the Attorney-General, in the capacity of Public Prosecutor, had to appear in Court in certain important criminal prosecutions or appeals.

The changes in the machinery of Government under the new Constitution will require most of Government work to be regulated by legislation and this will inevitably increase the work of the Legal Department. It is hoped that the need for a qualified assistant will receive the urgent attention of the Administration.

### POLICE

1959, which included 2 Royal Visits and the attendant Ceremonial for Constitutional changes which took place on 29th September, has been an extremely busy and successful year for the Police Force.

On 29th September, 1959, the Force was completely separated from the Sarawak Constabulary and placed under the command of a Commissioner of Police, Brunei Police Force.

The standard of recruits has improved considerably and only those possessing not less than Standard IV education were enlisted.

Public confidence in the Force is growing year by year.

### *Legislation*

The following Legislation of particular interest to the Police was enacted in 1959 :—

- (i) The Constitution Enactment, 1959.
- (ii) Police Force (Amendment) Enactment, 1959.

- (iii) Interpretation & General Clauses Enactment, 1959.
- (iv) Police (Amendment) Regulations, 1958.
- (v) Dangerous Drugs Enactment (Disposal of Forfeitures) Direction, 1958.
- (vi) Magistrates Courts (Pleading guilty by letter) Rules, 1959.
- (vii) Road Traffic Enactment (Regulated Area) Order.
- (viii) Road Traffic (Limit Area) Order :—
  - (1) Tutong Road.
  - (2) Brunei.
  - (3) Kuala Belait and Seria.
- (ix) Speed Limit Direction (Amendment) Regulations.

### *General Orders*

General Orders were completely overhauled and revised. A total of 182 General Orders were issued, most of which replaced existing Orders.

### *Buildings*

Work on the new Police Headquarters was again delayed. Routine maintenance by P.W.D. continued.

The new District Police Headquarters at Panaga was nearing completion at the end of the year and was partially occupied during the year.

The Band complex at Berakas Road was completed and occupied during the year. Work remains to be done on the access road and the placing of a perimeter fence.

### *Ceremonial*

Twenty-seven Guards of Honour were mounted as follows :—

### *Brunei District*

- i. 3/2/59 — His Excellency, Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G.,  
High Commissioner, Brunei;

- ii. 28/2/59 — His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh;
- iii. 1/3/59 — His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh;
- iv. 14/3/59 — His Highness the Sultan;
- v. 9/4/59 — His Highness the Sultan;
- vi. 21/4/59 — His Excellency Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner, Brunei;
- vii. 21/4/59 — Sir Robert Scott, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., Commissioner-General, South East Asia;
- viii. 23/4/59 — His Highness the Sultan;
- ix. 1/5/59 — His Highness the Sultan;
- x. 6/7/59 — His Majesty the Yang Di-pertuan Agong of Malaya;
- xi. 10/7/59 — His Majesty the Yang Di-pertuan Agong of Malaya;
- xii. 12/7/59 — His Majesty the Yang Di-pertuan Agong of Malaya;
- xiii. 28/9/59 — Sir Robert Scott, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., Commissioner-General, South East Asia;
- xiv. 29/9/59 — Sir Robert Scott, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., Commissioner-General, South East Asia;
- xv. 29/9/59 — His Excellency the O.A.G., Sarawak;
- xvi. 29/9/59 — His Highness the Sultan;
- xvii. 29/9/59 — His Excellency the High Commissioner, Brunei;
- xviii. 21/10/59 — His Highness the Sultan;
- xix. 23/10/59 — His Excellency Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G., Governor of Sarawak;

*Marine Department officials putting the finishing touches to the Marine Department's exhibits at an agricultural show in Brunei.*





*A view of drill  
competition among  
Malay schools in  
the State held at  
Brunei Town Pa-  
dang.*



*Marine Department officials putting the finishing touches to the Marine Department's exhibits at an agricultural show in Brunei.*





*A view of drill  
competition among  
Malay schools in  
the State held at  
Brunet Town Pa-  
dang.*



- xx. 25/10/59 — His Excellency Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G., Governor of Sarawak;
- xxi. 8/12/59 — His Excellency Sir Roland Turnbull, K.C.M.G., Governor, North Borneo;
- xxii. 9/12/59 — His Excellency Sir Roland Turnbull, K.C.M.G., Governor, North Borneo;
- xxiii. 15/12/59 — His Excellency the High Commissioner, Brunei;
- xxiv. 15/12/59 — His Highness the Sultan;
- xxv. 15/12/59 — The Honourable the Mentri Besar.

#### *Belait District*

- xxvi. 28/2/59 — His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh;
- xxvii. 29/7/59 — His Majesty the Yang Di-pertuan Agong of Malaya.

Ceremonial Parades were held in Brunei Town and Belait on the occasion of His Highness the Sultan's Birthday and the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

#### *Main Problem Affecting The Force :*

Lack of an adequate Police Headquarters is greatly felt. Police Headquarters is presently housed, together with Brunei Town Police Station and the Fire Brigade, in a building built as a Brunei Town Police Station, which does not permit all Headquarters services to be available at Police Headquarters. These services include the Quartermaster, the Quartermaster's Store and the Record Office.

#### *Organisation and Administration*

From 1st January to 28 September, 1959, the Force was under the command of the Chief Police Officer (seconded from the Sarawak Constabulary). With effect from 29th September, 1959, a



Commissioner of Police, Brunei Police Force, was appointed and assumed command of the Force.

The Force is divided into 2 commands :—

i. *Brunei District* —

Under the command of an Officer Commanding Police District.

ii. *Belait District* —

Under the command of an Officer Commanding Police District.

The **Specialist Branches** include :—

The Special Branch;  
The Brunei Police Force Band;  
The Radio Branch;  
The Transport Branch;  
The Brunei Fire Brigade.

*Establishment and Strength :*

The distribution of the approved establishment is set out at Appendix I.

The following are comparative figures for the last 3 years of the approved establishment and actual strength of the Force at 31st December, 1959 :—

	<i>Actual Establishment</i>			<i>Actual Strength</i>		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Gazetted Officers	5	4	4	3	4	4
Inspectors	14	14	14	14	11	10
Sergeant Majors	3	3	3	2	3	3
Sergeants	17	17	17	17	15	15
Corporals	26	59	59	47	46	45
Lance Corporal *	33	—	—	—	—	—
Constables/Recruits	277	274	274	235	225	251

\* Rank obsolete

## BAND

	<i>Actual Establishment</i>			<i>Actual Strength</i>		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Director of Music	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sergeant Bandsman	—	—	1	—	—	—
Corporal Bandsman	—	—	5	2	2	3
Bandsman	40	43	37	40	37	35
	41	44	44	43	40	39

## FIRE BRIGADE

	<i>Actual Establishment</i>			<i>Actual Strength</i>		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Superintendent, Fire Brigade	1	1	1	1	1	1
Firemaster	3	3	3	1	1	1
Fireman	20	20	20	20	19	21
	24	24	24	22	21	23

## THE SARAWAK CONSTABULARY FIELD FORCE PLATOON

The Sarawak Constabulary Field Force Platoon (on secondment) is a Force reserve for internal security duties and is trained on para-military lines. The Platoon also undertakes long and short distance patrols into the interior.

The approved establishment and distribution is set out at Appendix "R".

## THE ROYAL FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE DETACHMENT

This Detachment (on secondment) is employed on general police duties in the Belait District and makes up the difference between the actual and authorised strength of the Brunei Police Force.

The approved establishment and distribution is set out at Appendix "R".

*Appointments and Transfers :*

Mr. A. N. Outram, Deputy Commissioner, Sarawak Constabulary, was appointed Commissioner of Police, Brunei and assumed duty on 1st December, 1959.

Mr. D. St. J. Forrer was appointed Superintendent on transfer from the Sarawak Constabulary.

Mr. K. S. Leeston Smith, Acting Senior Superintendent, who was Chief Police Officer from 1st January to 29th September, and Acting Commissioner of Police from 30th September to 30th November, returned to the Sarawak Constabulary on 1st December, 1959.

*Honours :*

The following honours were bestowed on members of the Force : —

## BRUNEI POLICE MEDAL

Sgt.	26	Mohamad
Sgt.	32	Mahmud
Sgt.	57	Saidin
Sgt.	81	Tajudin
Sgt.	123	Musa
Cpl.	19	Morshidi
Cpl.	36	Ibrahim
Cpl.	73	Abdul Hamid

## COLONIAL POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL

Sgt.	26	Mohamad
Sgt.	32	Mahmud
Sgt.	57	Saidin
Sgt.	81	Tajudin
Sgt.	123	Musa

Cpl. 19 Morshidi  
 Cpl. 36 Ibrahim  
 Cpl. 73 Abdul Hamid

**FIRST CLASP TO COLONIAL POLICE LONG SERVICE MEDAL**

Inspector Mohamad  
 Inspector Abdul Wahab  
 Sgt. Major 72 Mohd. Hussain

***Health :***

The health of the Force remains very good. A total of 17 men were admitted to Hospital and 399 man-days were lost through sickness. The incidence of malaria was negligible.

***Casualties :***

There were 4 resignations in 1959, compared with 2 in 1957 and 3 in 1958.

With few exceptions, those who enlist make the Police Force their career.

The following is a comparative table giving the number of men who have left the Force, for all reasons, during the last 3 years —

<i>Cause of Leaving</i>				<i>Number of Casualties</i>		
				<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>
Death	...	...	...	1	—	—
Desertion		...	...	—	—	—
Dismissals		...	...	5	13	6
Discharged on medical grounds		...	...	—	—	1
Discharged as unlikely to become efficient		...	...	12	7	4

Resigned on completion of agreement	...	—	—	1
Resigned while under training	...	—	—	—
Other resignations	...	2	2	3
Retired on pension	...	—	—	—
		20	22	15

*Racial Composition of the Force (including Band & Fire Brigade)*

At the close of the year, the Force was made up of the following Races—

Chinese	...	...	6
Eurasian	...	...	1
Dusuns	...	...	12
Europeans	...	...	4
Ibans	...	...	22
Malays	...	...	345
			390

There was no significant change during the year.

*Length of Service :*

Length of service of all ranks is as follows—

	1958	1959
Under 5 years' service	211	236
Under 10 years' service	77	77
Under 15 years' service	56	56
Under 20 years' service	11	10
Under 25 years' service	6	6
25 years' service and over	4	5
	365	390

*Housing and Building :*

Headquarters is still temporarily housed in the Brunei Town Police Station. This is not satisfactory due to lack of adequate accommodation.

Married quarters are in very short supply in Brunei Town where, at the close of 1959, 6 Rank and File were 'living out'. This will be adjusted as soon as the new Police Headquarters and Brunei Town Police Station are built.

Good and ample accommodation, both working and living, is available in the Belait District.

*Clerical Staff :*

The Clerks in the Department are drawn from the General Clerical Service and appointments, promotions and dismissals are controlled by the State Secretary. The establishment and strength of the Police Clerical Staff is as follows:—

<i>Clerical Staff —</i>	<i>Establish- ment</i>	<i>Strength as at 31/12/59</i>
Confidential Secretary	2	2
Clerk — Grade 'B' Superscale I	1	1
Clerk — Grade 'B' D(a) 1-2-3-4-5	11	11
	—	—
	14	14
	—	—

*Civilian Appointments —*

Clerk/Translator	2	2
Schoolmaster	1	1
Religious Teacher	2	2
Photographer	1	1
Peon	5	5

Cook	8	6
Gardener/Cleaner	23	18
	—	—
	42	35
	—	—

*Expenditure :*

The following table shows the cost of the Police Force during the year 1959 —

	<i>Estimated Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure</i>
Personal Emoluments	\$1,744,614.00	\$1,576,593.00
Other charges	595,400.00	373,138.00
Special Expenditure	228,150.00	138,129.00
	<u>\$2,568,164.00</u>	<u>\$2,087,860.00</u>

The actual cost of the Force per head of population in 1959, was \$25.99 (recurrent expenditure). This calculation takes no account of revenue collected by the Force.

## R E C R U I T I N G A N D T R A I N I N G

The recruit training of all other ranks of the Force was carried out at the Police Training School in Kuching by courtesy of the Government of Sarawak.

The minimum physical and educational standards required for direct entry into the Inspectorate are laid down by Police Regulations.

Minimum physical standards are laid down for the Rank and File. Until the full impact of the State Education Programme is felt, it will not be possible to lay down minimum educational standards.

### *Training of Recruits*

Training has, since 1954, taken place at the Police Training School, Kuching. In addition to normal police training, all recruits are taught to use the rifle, pistol, Sten and Bren guns. They are also taught physical training, riot drill, first aid and un-armed combat.

Every opportunity is given to a recruit to further his education and regular voluntary classes are held under qualified teachers. Ample opportunity for sport exists and games played include association football, hockey, boxing, athletics, rugby football, basketball and volley ball.

On return to Brunei further opportunity exists for the recruit to continue his education under the supervision of a Schoolmaster.

### *Education :*

The number of men who passed the various examinations in the Force in 1959 was —

Second Class Certificate of Education	20
First Class Certificate of Education	33
Primary IV English Language	3
Primary VI English Language	3
Lower Standard — Part I	10
Lower Standard — Part II	6
Standard I — Inspectorate	4
Standard II — Inspectorate	1

### CRIME

#### *Review of Criminal Trends*

The incidence of crime remains low. The number of reports covered by the Penal Code decreased from 568 in 1958 to 441 in 1959. This decrease was mainly accounted for by a decline in respect of thefts.



*Crime Statistics*

Detailed crime statistics are given in Appendix "S". A comparative table of figures for the more important types of crime during the last 2 years is given below —

Offence	1958		1959	
	Total True Cases	Cases cleared up during the year	Total True Cases	Cases cleared up during the year
Murder and Man-slaughter	4	3	4	3
Other Offences against the Person	86	74	100	95
Offences against Property	348	261	260	225
Other Offences under the Penal Code	129	89	77	54
Total	568	427	441	377

The Officers Commanding each Police District are responsible for all matters of criminal intelligence and investigation within their command.

A Criminal Records Office is maintained which comprises a Criminal Records Section and a Photography Section. It is hoped that a Fingerprint Bureau will be established in 1960. This work was previously undertaken by the Registrars of Criminals in Malaya, Singapore and Sarawak.

## T R A F F I C

*General Survey*

With the opening of the new trunk road linking the Belait and Brunei Districts, there has been a marked increase in the number of motor vehicles registered, and in the movement of traffic between the Capital and the Oilfields.

*Fire Brigade :*

The Fire Brigade comprises of the following stations —

Brunei Town  
Berakas Airport  
Kuala Belait

Appliances on charge are —

Brunei Town	—	1 Bedford Fire Tender
		1 Firefly Fire Engine
		1 Coventry Climax Portable Pump
Berakas Airport	—	1 Bedford Fire Tender
		1 CO <sub>2</sub> Fire Trailer
Kuala Belait	—	1 Firefly Fire Engine
Kuala Belait	—	1 Firefly Fire Engine
		1 Coventry Climax Portable Pump

The Brigade dealt with 15 fires during the year.

*LAND TRANSPORT :*

The Commissioner of Police is the Controller of Land Transport. This Department is responsible for registration, licensing and examination of all motor vehicles and drivers.

The following table shows the number of vehicles registered as at 31st December, 1959 —

Motor cars (private)	2,036
Taxis	73
Land Rovers	231
Trucks	597
Buses	66
Other Vehicles	640
	<hr/>
	3,643
	<hr/>

6,363 Annual and 3,038 Provisional driving licences were issued during the year. \$254,147.50 revenue were collected.

# CHAPTER IX

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## PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES

### (a) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

#### (i) GENERAL

THE total expenditure for the year 1959 shows a considerable decrease on that for previous years. This is largely accounted for by the tapering off of the 5 years development plan and the chronic shortage of staff from which the Public Works Department suffered during the year. Appendix "W" sets out the total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department and show very clearly that the proportion of personal emoluments to total expenditure is far below that which is desirable, if effective financial and quality control is to be exercised.

#### *Accounting and Financial Control*

The year under review is the first complete year in which the accounting procedures instituted by Production—Engineering Limited were in operation. During the year the staff has familiarised itself with the new procedures and only very slight amendments in the light of experience gained to date have been required.

The revised procedures have proved of great value and for the first time since the great increase in the volume of Public Works it may be said that expenditure on all projects was kept completely under control. When the number of projects undertaken both large and small, and the relatively few qualified officers at the disposal of the Department during the year, are considered, this feature is the more noteworthy. Such close control of expenditure has been made possible by a detailed analysis of costs on the larger projects and by the prompt circulation each month

of Expenditure Control Statements to the responsible officers. These have revealed trends of expenditure and enabled prompt action to be taken where necessary.

For many years the Department has been beset by difficulties in controlling the huge stock of stone and other materials required for daily use, and it is gratifying to report that in 1959 close supervision was exercised on all such stocks, expenditure was fully recovered and the physical stock at the year end corresponded within tolerable limits to the book stocks. As a result of the detailed analysis of expenditure and the costing techniques introduced towards the end of 1958, the Trading Accounts were so well regulated that it was found possible to reduce the price of stone and certain other materials in the second part of the year, and with the surplus that had been built up during the first six months to award a rebate in respect of prices charged in the first half of the year.

### *Office Organisation*

The layout of the Public Works Department Head Office was radically altered during the year, as a result of which some 20% extra floor space has been made available. Further, the rearrangement has been designed with a view to improving work flow, and resiting personnel more logically.

The filing system in the Department has also been overhauled, and with the addition of extra junior staff, it is now operating more efficiently.

### *Staff*

The work of the Headquarters Accounts Section was greatly assisted during the year by the secondment of an accountant from the Production—Engineering Limited, who in conjunction with the Chief Accountant/Secretary played a large and valuable part in consolidating the gains made by the introduction of the revised procedures, and in training staff in their new duties. It is natural that the revised procedures, entirely new to the office staff, have required much detailed supervision and if the benefits which have accrued to date are to be maintained, it is essen-

tial that an assistant to the Chief Accountant be appointed on the departure of the seconded accountant early in 1960.

It is regrettable that the general staff situation showed no improvement during the year. The Department continued to be beset by difficulties encountered in the past, shortage of competent staff, combined with a high turnover, and discontent engendered by failure to reward adequately the more promising. The Department still has to rely heavily upon the services of daily paid clerks, whose employment is irregular, but they must be retained if the work of the Section is not to come to a stand-still. In particular, the costing procedures in the Workshops and the payment of wages to a labour force in the Brunei area of some 1,600 men depend almost entirely upon such clerks.

As a result of the re-organisation of duties amongst the staff and increased efficiency arising from the new procedures, it was possible to implement a Government directive that wherever possible, non-local-born personnel should be repatriated and six clerks left the service accordingly. In an effort to broaden the experience of the present junior clerical staff, a complete re-arrangement of their duties was made during November and it is hoped that this re-arrangement will be possible at intervals in the future. However, it is disturbing to note that in spite of strong recommendations, the contracts of some clerical staff, whose services are valuable to the Department, have not been renewed, and the constant diminution of staff in this way is likely to render it impossible, not only to further the training of staff, but to maintain clerical and accounting procedures at their present level.

The secondment of an accountant by the Production—Engineering Limited enabled the Section to effect improvements and amplification to existing routines wherever it was felt desirable. In addition, it was possible to institute some further improvements, in particular, a pilot scheme of road costing on the Muara Road and a costing scheme for the maintenance of buildings. However, once again, shortage of suitably qualified staff has been a barrier to the full implementation of this scheme,

and the departure of the seconded accountant will involve the Chief Accountant/Secretary in so much more routine work that further improvements will have to be postponed indefinitely.

The success of the costing schemes so far introduced is due in large measure to the diligence and efficiency of the present Costing Assistant. It is virtually certain that no local born staff will be available for a long time with the necessary qualifications and experience to take over this work.

No facilities for commercial education, or for preparation for professional accounting and/or secretarial qualifications exist in Brunei. The only training that staff receive therefore is that which it is possible to afford them in normal working hours, but this can never be a substitute for planned and comprehensive study.

#### STAFF AND LABOUR

##### *Staff*

During 1959 Mr. G. T. Myles B.A., B.A.I., (DUBLIN), M.I.C.E., retired from the post of State Engineer and he was replaced by Mr. A.E.G. Moore B.A., B.A.I., (DUBLIN), A.M.I.C.E. Mr. O. Vitte B.E., A.M.I.C.E. (AUST) Assistant State Engineer, Brunei Town also left the service during this period and his duties were taken over by Mr. G. D. Becket, B.A., B.A.I., (DUBLIN), A.M.I.C.E. The additional post of Project Engineer was filled by the appointment of Mr. J.C. Shearer, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

The staffing situation throughout the Department is very unsatisfactory but it is hoped that a suggested new organisation on the lines of Public Works Departments in other territories will be implemented in 1960. This would mean an increase in our present Establishment but a reduction of responsibilities for the Qualified Technical Staff who are very much overloaded with the work they are now handling. This will ensure better supervision, better planning and an eventual reduction in capital outlay.

## OUR PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT IS AS FOLLOWS

<i>Position</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Held</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
State Engineer	1	1	
Assistant State Engineer	3	2	
Project Engineer	1	1	
Engineer	6	3	
Mechanical Engineer	1	1	Acting
Water Engineer	1	1	
Assistant Water Engineer	1	1	
Architect	1	1	
Cadet Engineer	2	1	
Assistant Engineer	1	1	
Superintendent	2	1	
Foreman	5	1	
Supervisor	7	1	Acting Mechanical Engineer.
Chief Technical Assistant	11	9	
Senior Technical Assistant	8	6	
Technical Assistant	3	0	
Junior Technical Assistant			
(Special Grade)	2	2	
Junior Technical Assistant	16	10	
Overseer Special Grade	7	6	
Foreman and Overseer	4	2	
Overseer Grade I	16	8	
Overseer Grade II	4	4	
Sub-Overseer	23	21	
Storekeeper Grade I	1	1	
Tradesman Special			
Grade Group I	9	9	
Tradesman Special			
Grade Group II	3	3	
Tradesman Group I Grade I	54	44	
Tradesman Group I Grade II	2	1	
Tradesman Group II Grade I	11	4	

Tradesman Group II Grade II	3	0
Vehicle/Roller Driver		
Special Grade	8	5
Vehicle/Roller Driver		
Grade I	4	4
Mandor	3	2
Chief Accountant	1	1
Accountant	1	1
Personnel Officer	1	1
Costing Assistant	1	1
Cost Clerk	2	2
Clerk Grade "B" Superscale I	4	3
Clerk Grade "B"	30	28
Clerk Grade "A"	4	4
Peon	4	3
Senior Draughtsman	2	1
Draughtsman	3	1
Tracers	9	8

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### *Roads Section*

The position regarding Senior Staff in this Section further deteriorated by 2 Roads Engineers. No replacements were made and since, in addition, the general shortage of surveyors and Junior Technical Staff continued, a heavy burden was placed on the few remaining officers, especially due to the absence on leave of a Roads Engineer and Supervisor.

### *Workshops*

With the departure of the Mechanical Engineer, two Superintendents, one officer-in-charge of Workshops, Kuala Belait and two Supervisors the position became very critical towards the end of the year, no replacements were obtained and it was necessary to continue operations with only 1 Senior Officer in each of the Workshops at Brunei and Kuala Belait.



*Water and Building Sections*

The only major change was the appointment to Waterworks Section of Mr. H. L. Pereira as Assistant Engineer.

Over the past four years a considerable amount of work such as housing, schools, offices, wharves, river walls, roads, bridges etc. has been completed, but the staff position has not kept pace with the increased time demanded for maintenance work. As a result there has been less and less time available for design, planning and supervision of the capital expenditure projects and quite a number have been held over for construction in the following year. Until staffing policy recognises this fact, the position will become increasingly worse until a stage is reached where no new work can be undertaken.

*Headquarters Office*

There was little change in the office staff, the difficulty of finding suitably qualified local men to fill clerical posts continued.

*Labour*

As in the preceding year it became necessary further to re-trench many satisfactory workers. Every effort was made to keep as many in employment as possible, and dismissals of local born workers were kept to the minimum by the retrenching of skilled immigrant workers first. There were few grievances or disputes amongst the labour force, the few minor ones which did occur were amicably settled.

Training of local tradesmen progressed somewhat, but such progress must of necessity be rather slow in this field due to a lack of suitable local men with a working knowledge of English and Mathematics. However it is expected that several immigrant artisans can be replaced by locally trained men during 1960.

(ii) MATERIALS

*Stone*

Properly graded stone for building projects was difficult to obtain. Much of the stone delivered to building sites as a  $\frac{3}{4}$ "

graded mixture had 2" to 4" boulders liberally distributed throughout the mixture. For the better building projects crushed granite from Hongkong was used.

### *Sand*

All sand for building purposes was dug from the beaches. The sand is much too fine for good quality concrete and plasterwork. Salt effervescence on plaster faces is much in evidence and expensive retarding methods are necessary to protect finishes.

### *Timber*

Adequate supplies of softwoods and inferior timbers are readily available, but supplies of hardwoods are strictly limited. Timbers used in building construction in the State are selangan batu, kapor, meranti, keruing and bakau.

In most cases timber is supplied to contractors in an unseasoned condition. Well seasoned timbers are practically unobtainable in the State.

The most urgent timber requirement in the State is the setting up of a pressure treatment plant. Keruing and meranti are excellent timbers for pressure treatment and as they are in plentiful supply most of the timber problems would be overcome. Improperly treated and primed timbers and the use of unsuitable timbers cause premature infestation of white ants, rot and paint failure.

The use of belian shingles for roofing used to be extremely popular throughout the State. During 1959 many private houses were built with roofs of belian shingles of a very inferior grade. The export of good quality shingles from Sarawak is prohibited, but the Brunei Government has been able to import very limited supplies of good quality shingles for repairs to existing belian shingled roofs.

### *Cement :*

There were no shortages of cement throughout the year.

## (iii) BUILDINGS

*Buildings — Brunei :*

The majority of large building projects for the State are handled by Consulting Architects. Good progress was made in building by these Architects and the Public Works Department inspected and accepted on behalf of Government the following buildings:—

POST OFFICE BRUNEI TOWN PHASE II  
BRUNEI TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE  
RADIO BRUNEI  
RADIO BRUNEI TRANSMITTING STATION AT TUTONG  
CIVIC CENTRE  
SULTAN OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN COLLEGE PHASE II  
TASEK FLATS II  
SULTAN OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN MOSQUE  
SEKOLAH TINGGI PEREMPUAN RAJA ISTERI PHASE II

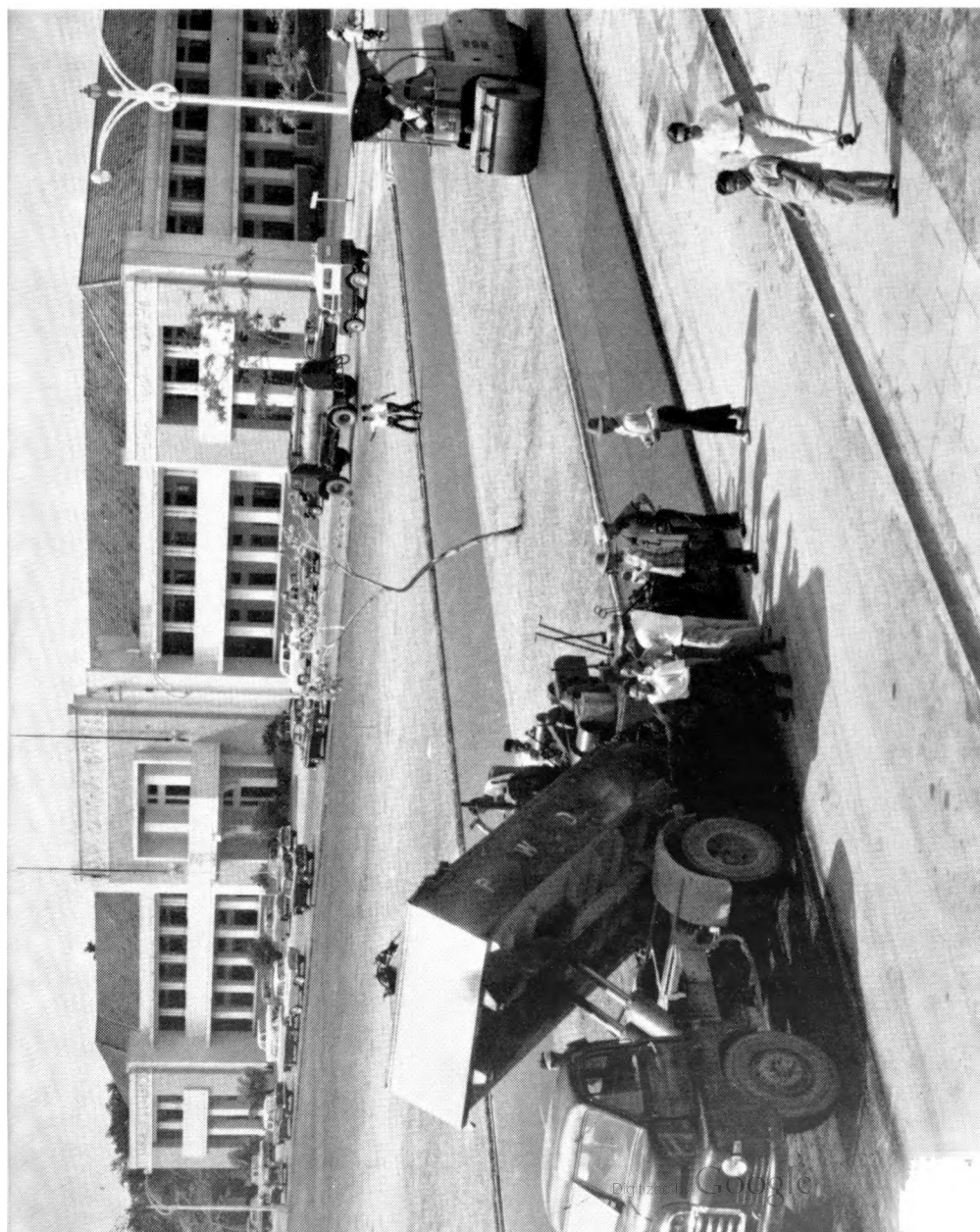
The Architectural section of the Public Works Department consists of a Drawing Office, Furniture Section and Building Section.

The Drawing Office prepared projects for all types of building with no minimum or maximum project value. The Section was seriously understaffed in experienced draughtsmen which curtailed the production of working drawings. However, drawings for several major projects were produced.

The Furniture Section cares for most of the Government furniture, its supply, distribution and maintenance. The Section maintains large furniture stores. Government buildings in the ulu present a transport problem as furniture, including large tables and wardrobes, are transported by river in long narrow outboard driven perahus.

The Building Section is responsible for supervision of all new building contracts and maintenance of Government buildings.

*Road making in  
Brunei.*





*Road making in  
Brunei.*



The larger part of maintenance work was carried out by local Malay Contractors. All maintenance work, painting and repairs, over \$300.00 was let by tender and generally the standard of workmanship was poor. In 1959, \$1,166,500 was spent on maintaining buildings in the State. Government buildings are now so numerous that great difficulty is experienced by the understaffed maintenance section in satisfactorily inspecting and supervising the multitude of jobs. Major maintenance troubles are encountered with white ant infestation and fungus-growth on paint, in fact these two items account for 80% of monies spent on maintenance. The white ant trouble will not be solved until timber is pressure treated. Timber treatment firms have been employed to inspect and treat buildings with only moderate success. Expensive replacement of affected timbers must continue. The new synthetic gloss paints have given excellent protection to timber but have acquired alarming surface fungus growths. Gangs of building washers were organised. Their work retards fungus growth providing the surfaces are washed every four months, but this also seriously reduces the life of the paints.

The standard of building construction is improving. Class A contractors generally maintain a good standard of workmanship in spite of the fact that their workmen have to leave the country periodically to satisfy immigration laws. Little care is taken to protect finishing materials built into the structures and cleaning of these items is usually necessary. Unless constantly supervised, paint and plaster are used to cover many faults. Class B and C contractors have a much poorer standard of workmanship and have little understanding of contracting procedure. These contractors have inexperienced workmen who have not had the opportunity to gain construction experience with the better firms whose workmen are mostly imported from Hong Kong. When local workmen receive trade education in handling tools and in construction methods, the standards of building construction will improve. However, better supervision, in spite of insufficient staff, fuller and tighter drawings and specifications have produced better quality buildings.

*Buildings — Kuala Belait and Seria*

The demands of maintenance work severely restricted staff time available for new construction, and as a result several building and civil engineering projects were held over for construction in 1960. Nevertheless, fifteen contracts were signed to a total value of \$970,929.00. In addition a large number of small jobs below \$3,000 were done by internal tender and day labour.

In the course of an investigation into site condition for piling of several projects, the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company were good enough to carry out a series of cone penetrometer tests for the Public Works Department and the results, in combination with departmental driving records and test loading of piles, has been very useful in design investigations.

Fungus growth on paint surfaces continues to be a problem. However, some progress was made this year in the use of anti-fungus preparations made by paint manufacturers which discourages, and in some cases eliminates, this growth.

The departments carpentry section, which is engaged mainly on building maintenance and furniture repairs, was this year moved to a new building and two new fixed machines installed. The building is also wired for the use of portable electric tools and these are now in use. There has been a considerable increase in output.

*Contractors*

The total number of contractors registered in the State is now 429 which is only 24 more than last year. These are made up as follows:—

42	—	Class "A"	
42	—	Class "B"	
80	—	Class "C"	
16	—	Miscellaneous	— Plumbing Stone Furniture etc.
249	—	Small Contractors	

The classifications are made up as follows:—

Class "A" — Can tender for an unlimited amount

Class "B" — Can tender up to \$150,000.00

Class "C" — Can tender up to \$ 25,000.00

Small Contractors — Can tender up to \$ 3,000.00

A total of 63 contracts were let out in Brunei Town amounting to \$2,263,750.00 compared with \$1,911,076.00 in 1958. The largest single contract awarded during the year was for the construction of two blocks of Type II Flats at Kuala Belait, amounting to \$704,377.31.

Supplies of overseas building materials have become a great deal easier. The improved fittings and finishes have added considerably to the appearance and comfort of new buildings.

Suitable sites for new buildings of all types in Brunei Town are becoming more difficult to find close to the centre. Many architecturally completed building projects are waiting for site allocation or clearance within the Public Works Department and with the Consulting Architects.

Major contracts let were for extensions and buildings for the Electrical Department in Brunei, extensions to the Istana Darul Hana and major alterations for the visit of His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, three new schools and quarters, an execution building at Jerudong and two blocks of flats in Kuala Belait.

For a full list of buildings completed and under construction in 1959 in the Brunei Town, Muara, Tutong and Temburong District see Appendix "P" and in the Kuala Belait District see Appendix "G".

The standard of work carried out by contractors again showed an improvement over that of the previous year. However the shortage of adequately trained staff in the Public Works Department makes the task of proper supervision of work a difficult one. The great majority of skilled artisans employed by contractors are from



Hongkong etc. and few local men have appeared in the trades. The main difficulty with most contractors, particularly in the lower grades, is inability to estimate a job.

#### MATERIALS

##### (1) *Stone.*

During the year stone stocks were reduced and kept to a minimum. Imports were as a consequence well down on previous years.

Local Uncrushed Stone	4,430 tons	} Imported through Brunei Town. Ex-Batu Gading Sarawak
Hongkong Granite $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1,180	
Hongkong Granite $\frac{3}{8}$ "	510	
Crushed Limestone $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	3,040	
Crushed Limestone $\frac{3}{8}$ "	190	

#### (iv) GAS SUPPLY — KUALA BELAIT AND SERIA

Waste gas from the Seria oilfield is used for home and industrial purposes in the Kuala Belait and Seria Municipal areas. The old reticulation system which was most unsatisfactory was this year replaced by a completely new one which has resulted in a general increase of pressure at consumer points. The system is also being extended to include areas not previously served in Seria and this will be completed early in 1960.

Lengths of new mains laid are as below:—

	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	2"	3"	4"
Seria	Nil	30,720	Nil	9,760
Kuala Belait	400	30,650	1,770	18,640

The gas system is now quite adequate for the two towns and should be so for some years to come, apart from extension of the reticulation mains to newly settled areas.

#### (v) WATER SUPPLY

##### (1) *Pumping and Storage*

Water consumption in the Kuala Belait and Seria Municipal areas rose again in 1959 to an average daily figure of 554,000

gallons. The high demand in Kuala Belait necessitated pumping for approximately 23 hours per day and left little margin in case of breakdown. However, the new 12" asbestos cement pumping main from Seria to Kuala Belait is now virtually complete and using this in parallel with the 9" main will solve this problem.

A four-mile length of 6" steel main running from Kuala Belait to the Panaga round-about was purchased from Brunei Shell Petroleum Company and put into use as a pumping main in parallel with the old 9" asbestos cement main. With the completion of the 12" main this pipe will be converted for reticulation.

Two new high level storage tanks of capacities of 300,000 gallons and 200,000 gallons together with 65' steel towers, were delivered late in the year, and it is hoped to erect these in 1960, one at Kuala Belait and one at Seria.

## (2) *Reticulation*

Extention of the water reticulation system in the two municipal areas was carried out during the year and the areas now have almost complete coverage. Further reticulation extentions will depend on the trend of development of the two towns. Lengths of new main laid are shown below.

	8"	6"	4"
Kuala Belait	Nil	2,050	3,950
Seria	1,070	4,540	3,410

Total metered consumers in the areas are now Kuala Belait 768 Seria 575.

## (3) *Rural Areas*

No progress was made on provision of water supplies outside Kuala Belait and Seria due to shortage of staff for design and supervision of work.

## WATER SUPPLY — BRUNEI TOWN AREA

*Consumption :*

The total amount of treated water supplied in Brunei during the year was 262,222,000 gallons, and the recorded maximum and minimum daily demands were respectively 922,000 gallons on 31st October, 1959 and 549,000 gallons on 9th February, 1959. The following table shows the rapid increase in daily demand during recent years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Average Daily Consumption</i>
1952	239,760 gallons
1953	288,870 gallons
1954	355,600 gallons
1955	428,035 gallons
1956	770,382 gallons (new works in use)
1957	706,219 gallons
1958	600,000 gallons
1959	718,416 gallons

It will be seen that the average consumption in 1959 was considerably higher than in 1958, and this is attributed to many new mains being laid and also to the improvement of the present supplies which involved relaying of existing mains.

*Quality of Water :*

The quality of treated water from the works was maintained throughout the year at the usual high bacteriological and chemical standards. During the year the Hospital Laboratory carried out a total of 125 tests on samples supplied by the waterworks. Of this total 19 were classified as suspicious and unsatisfactory, and the reason for the bad result was known to be not due to the water treatment, but to pollution of the sampling point in 8 cases.

*Distribution :*

During the year the Brunei Town distribution system was improved by laying new or replacement mains to provide better

pressure for the consumers, a number of minor extensions were laid to areas not previously supplied by piped water and further extensions are planned in 1960. The mainlaying programme was curtailed for the purpose of conserving the available water from Tasek as much as possible until the new dam is ready for use.

The lengths of mains laid in Brunei Town and in rural area are shown in the Appendix "V".

### *Rural Areas:*

In the rural areas steady progress was maintained in the programme providing new supplies and improving existing ones, in spite of a shortage of staff to carry out the necessary surveys for new schemes. The schemes for mainlaying at Tutong, Jerudong, Bangar (Temburong) have been completed thus providing increased supply to the area. The water treatment station at Sungai Basong is near completion and this will be put in operation as soon as the electrical equipment is installed. It will then be possible to speed up the work of providing supplies to Kampong areas.

Tenders have been accepted for the construction of a new supply which is part of the scheme to supply Kampong Ayer with piped water, and also extensions to water supplies at Jalan Muara, Kampong Delima and new mains at Kampong Mulaut.

During the year preliminary investigations were carried out for a number of small supplies at Jerudong Animal Breeding Farm, Kampong Kapok, Jalan Muara, (Mile 10) Batu Apoi, Sungai Katang for Baru Baru Island.

No estimates can be made until a detailed survey is carried out for each area and this work is proceeding slowly because there is insufficient staff to carry out the surveys. Other areas on the waiting list for water are Kampong Serasa, Kampong Kuidang, Kampong Pankalan Batu, and Sungai Lampai.

## (vi) LAND RECLAMATION AND DRAINAGE

(1) *Sand Filling*

Work continued on filling of swampy land for construction, drainage and health purposes. It is essential that this filling is carried out before any development of the areas can take place. The majority of the work done in 1959 was filling of State land, the demand for filling private lots having dropped substantially, but there still remains a great deal of land which it is desirable to bring up to level. This year the cost per cubic yard of sand delivered to site was again reduced. A site has been cleared in Seria and will be developed as a borrow pit area for sand, thus keeping trucks and loaders off the beach, and it is hoped to develop a similar borrow pit area in Kuala Belait.

(2) *Coastal Erosion*

The success of the timber sea wall in preventing coastal erosion during the '58-'59 landas has led to a further 7,000 feet of construction late in 1959, and there are grounds for belief that a cheap but effective solution to the problem has been found. The work will be continued in 1960 subject to funds being made available.

(3) *Drainage*

One of the essentials in a low lying and flat area such as the Kuala Belait/Seria coastal strip is adequate drainage, and to this end work has been carried out with the provision of concrete storm and waste water drains in the municipal areas of the two towns. Drainage progress during '59 is shown below.

	<i>Lateral</i>	<i>Sub-main</i>	<i>Culverts 24"</i>
Kuala Belait	5,700 ft.	240 ft.	48 ft.
Seria	36,400 ft.	4,610 ft.	154 ft.

In addition to the above, contracts were let for a further 20,560 ft. of lateral drain in Seria and 1,500 sub-main drain in Kuala Belait and work is now in progress.

## (vii) ROADS

*Roads — Kuala Belait and Seria :*

During 1959 responsibility for road construction and maintenance from Tutong to Kuala Belait was transferred to the Assistant State Engineer, Kuala Belait following the non-renewal of contract of the Chief Road Engineer and resignation of the Senior Road Engineer.

*1. Main Trunk Road Brunei — Kuala Belait :*

(a) TUTONG — TELAMBA (Telisai) 9.2 miles. Although this section of road was opened to traffic at X'mas 1958, a considerable amount of work remained to be done to complete it and some improvements were required. The whole length was given a two coat bitumen and stone seal, but laying of the hot mix carpet was postponed in case of any failures showing up under traffic. To date failures have only been of a very minor nature. One multi-pipe culvert proved inadequate and is being replaced by a small bridge. Owing to the sandy nature of the section, erosion is a problem, and during the year shoulders which had been inadequately constructed were considerably widened and progress was made on stabilising the shoulders by means of clay covering and grass planting.

(b) TELAMBA (Telisai) — ANDUKI 16 miles. The laying of the hot mix carpet was completed, a length of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles being laid over the 22' width. Drainage was improved throughout by widening and deepening outlet drains and provision of concrete aprons and drop walls at most culverts along the road. Grass planting and the spread of natural grasses has done a lot toward stabilising the shoulders of the road, and with the exception of a few short lengths the shoulders are now adequate. There still remain two cuts which have not settled down, erosion is occurring due to the batters being too steep and these are not expected to settle down until 1960.

(c) ANDUKI — KUALA BELAIT — 11 miles. This section of the road is still under control of Brunei Shell Petroleum Company,

and apart from routine maintenance no improvements were made.

## 2. *Rural Roads:*

### (a) BUKIT PUAN — LABI — RAMPAYOH 14 miles.

Routine maintenance work of the earth road was carried out and several minor improvements made.

### (b) KUALA BELAIT — SARAWAK BORDER.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company carry out routine maintenance of this section which is earth topped.

## 3. *Town Roads :*

The progress for construction up to bitumen seal standard of all roads in Kuala Belait and Seria municipal areas was continued and, in addition, a reseal of several of the Seria area roads was carried out. Figures of total area constructed and resealed are given below. In addition a number of minor construction sealing jobs were carried out for Police, Municipal, Customs and other departments.

	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Seria</i>
New Construction up to		
Bitumen Seal Standard	18,710 sq. yards	26,880 sq. yards
Resealing	Nil	20,472

## *Roads — Brunei :*

With the retirement of the Acting Chief Road Engineer in June, 1959, the roads in Brunei State were split up between the Assistant State Engineer, Kuala Belait, and the Road Engineer, Brunei.

1959 saw a further decrease in staff, especially in senior supervisory and survey staff, with the result that most of the work carried out in 1959 consisted of tidying up existing schemes which were left over from the original 5 year development plan.

*Brunei/Kuala Belait Road :*

A bituminous concrete surface was laid early in 1959 between Anduki and Telamba, a distance of approximately  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Another 19 miles surfacing remains to be carried out in 1960 to complete the main trunk road.

*Muara Road :*

The steep hills which were a feature of the old Muara Road have now been reduced to safe gradients. The majority of the heavy plant was concentrated on Muara Road throughout 1959, and the major portion of the earthworks was completed by December.

Work was commenced in August on the new deviation and widening of the Berakas Road which proved to be inadequate, both in width and thickness of pavements for the increased traffic volume now using this section, which previously contained 2 dangerous corners at Kumbang Pasang near Brunei Town.

The new roads will have a 40 foot carriageway from Brunei Town to the Airport turnoff.

*Kuala Abang Road :*

A base course of quarry run stone was laid on this road, which in previous years was impassable during the wet season. It is now possible to maintain an all weather access up to Lamunin, a distance of approximately  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Brunei/Kuala Belait trunk road.

*Bridges :*

The Edinburgh Bridge and Gadong Bridge over Sungai Kedayan were completed in 1959.

Work was commenced on Tongkadeh Bridge which is to be widened to a 40-foot carriageway to tie in with the new road widening scheme to the Airport.



*Rampted Cargo Lighters :*

In the early part of the year these craft were used on the Baram River carrying stone to Kuala Belait. Extensive damage to the propellers caused by floating logs made this run expensive, and it was decided to bring them back to Brunei for the purpose of carrying stone from Biang to Brunei. On this latter run the craft have proved more economical, and during the second half of 1959 carried a total tonnage of 3,600 tons to Kuala Belait and 3,750 tons to Brunei. The cost of haulage compares quite favourably with contractors' rates for similar trips.

*Berakas Road — Depot :*

In May, 1959, the erection of the new materials handling plant was commenced at Berakas Depot. The new plant is capable of crushing and handling up to 50 tons per hour. The work consisted of erecting new Parker bins, conveyors, washing plant, crushers, feed hopper and retaining wall. The whole plant, including the foundation, was erected by day labour and was completed in December, 1959. With this plant it will not be necessary to stockpile large quantities of crushed stone for use on roads as its capacity makes it possible to crush and handle as demands require, and the bins themselves have a capacity of approximately 1,000 tons.

The bitumen emulsion manufactured throughout the year was 91,099 gallons.

A total of 5,028 linear feet of concrete pipes of various sizes were manufactured as well as miscellaneous concrete products including kerbs, guide posts precast drains.

*Hot Mix Production :*

A total of 24,000 tons was produced in 1959; most of which was manufactured in the first half of the year, after which hot mix operations were suspended to allow sections of the pavement to settle before further surfacing was carried out.

Apart from the stone involved in hot mix operations approximately 46,000 tons of crushed stone were issued from the Depot.

*Berakas Quarry :*

Berakas quarry continued to produce 95,061 cubic yards of good quality sand and stone throughout the year, and present indications are that production can be maintained for another 18 months.

(viii) WORKSHOPS

The year has been a busy one for Workshops where despite the complete exodus of all the European staff the volume of work showed a marked increase.

On his return from leave Mr. W. P. E. Crosby-Emery, A.M.S.E. was appointed Acting Mechanical Engineer, Brunei, while at Kuala Belait Mr. W.H. Doughty was appointed Acting Officer-in-charge Workshops.

Job cards were opened on the following major repairs :

Heavy Equipment	384
Motor Vehicles Section	1044
Other Subsection Repairs	1128

giving an average of 10 completed jobs per day at 31st December, 1959. Our Total Staff was as follows:—

Job cards were opened on the following major repairs;

Daily Paid	247
Monthly Paid	86

(Establishment, Contract  
and Month to Month)

The retrenchment of immigrant workers continued and a total of 21 positions were filled by local men.

Subsidiary Workshops established at Mile 7 Muara Road, Mile 18 Tutong Road and Berakas Quarry are working to full capacity and have done much to relieve the main Workshops of all but major repairs.

The Machine Shop equipment was further strengthened by the addition of another 8½" Mitchell Lathe giving a total of Machine tools now in operation of:—

4 Nos.	Lathes	8½"
1 No.	Lathe	8"
1 No.	Lathe	7"
1 No.	Lathe	6"
1 No.	Lathe	3½"
1	Repco Line Boring Machine	
1	Prince Crankshaft Grinder	
1	Radial Drill	
1	Turret Lathe	
1	Repco Heavy Duty Refacing Machine	
1	Repco Brake Drum Skimmer	

Mr. Alex Wong continued as Machine Shop Foreman and all positions now occupied by imported labour are covered by ex. B.S.P. Graduates in training.

The track overhaul and reconditioning plant—equipped with one fully automatic welder and 2 semi-automatic machines—continued their major rebuilding programme which constitutes an appreciable saving over the cost of new parts.

The Electrical Section added its full share to the reconditioning programme and now has standby units for practically all major electrical items to facilitate repairs with the least possible delay.

Workshops Electrical Section was also responsible for the complete wiring up and installation of motors on the new Parker Plant at Berakas Depot.

Kuala Belait Workshops now handle all repairs from Tutong to Kuala Belait which includes the Sungai Liang and Pasir Puteh areas.

The efficiency of Workshops was increased by the allocation of the following new machines :—

- 1 Hartridge Diesel Fuel Pump Tester
- 1 Broomwade Air Compressor
- 1 Repco Valve Grinding Machine

(b) SURVEY DEPARTMENT

The Survey Department is responsible for all Cadastral and Topographical Survey's throughout the State. During 1959 as during previous years Cadastral surveys have occupied almost the whole of the Department's attention.

A seconded Sarawak Officer has held the post of the State Surveyor throughout the year, but will be returning to Sarawak early in the new year. An Officer from the Malayan Survey Service arrived in December in take over the post of State Surveyor in the new year. One Senior Technical Assistant holding the post of Chief Draughtsman was also seconded to Brunei from Sarawak, and returned to Sarawak at the end of the year.

The staff list still shows a number of vacancies, but it is not intended to recruit new staff but to promote those now in lower grades. Most of the staff has now been with the Department a number of years, and has gained sufficient knowledge to tackle the variety of jobs that come to this Department.

*Field Surveys :*

The overall picture for field surveys for cadastral purposes is very satisfactory. The number of applications for land and miscellaneous surveys outstanding at the end of the year was only 385, of which 221 applications for land have been held in abeyance until a final decision is made concerning the Jerudong area. The bulk of these 221 applications are for useless land and were only made when oil prospecting started in that area.

The field returns for the year show that a considerable amount of miscellaneous work was undertaken. This consisted of query sur-

veys, road reserve surveys, detail surveys of bridal paths, streams and surveys requested by other departments. Theodolite control surveys have continued in all districts and a start was made on theodolite surveys of all alienated land within the gazetted Municipal areas. This year a start was also made on the establishment of bench marks throughout the State, and levelling to primary standard has been run from Brunei along the Tutong road for a distance of over 30 miles. This levelling will be tied in to the B.S.P. Co. tide Station at Seria, and all levels related to mean sea level at this point.

#### *Drafting and Computing :*

The priority task of the Department is the production of 4 chain final Cadastral sheets covering all the alienated land. It is not possible to concentrate all available personnel on this task, as the public expect to receive titles to land applied for which are outstanding. To satisfy this public demand it is necessary to split the forces in the drawing office, and of necessity there is a certain amount of duplication of work.

The drawing office returns attached show that fair progress is being made, and each year there is a steady increase in output. The drawing office staff has also tackled many miscellaneous jobs throughout the year especially designs and illuminated addresses in connection with the new Constitution. The department also exhibited in the Agricultural Show.

The small computing section has maintained a steady output throughout the year, but could still do with more officers. Once again space is a problem, and here the move to a new building would be advantageous.

#### *Topographical Surveys :*

Topographical Survey has been confined to the correction of the proof sheets for the 1/5000 Map of Brunei Town, compiled from air photographs. The ground control for this project is being supplied by the department, the photogrammetry, and fair drawing being done by contractors in the U.K. The bulk supply of

these printed maps was received during the last quarter of the year and complementary copies sent to Heads of Departments and other Government Officers. This map has been well received and favourably reported upon. The general public have also bought copies of this map.

The lack of up-to-date topographical maps of Brunei has been commented upon regularly in annual reports, and various schemes have been forwarded to the Development Committee for consideration. The State Surveyor discussed Brunei mapping with Brigadier Hotine, the Director of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, at a conference in Kuching in March of this year, and the offer was then made and accepted that if the Department would supply the necessary ground control, the Directorate of Overseas Surveys would undertake office work in the production of 1/50,000 topographical maps, at no cost to the territory.

There has always been a close liaison with Military Survey Departments, and it is through this liaison that we have obtained copies at the earliest opportunity of all photographic sorties flown over Brunei. During one of the periodic meetings with personnel of the Military Survey Department, it was suggested that military personnel might assist in providing ground control for mapping by sending to Brunei a small detachment of military surveyors. This offer was communicated to the Brunei Government, which accepted this very generous offer. The first detachment of military personnel arrived in Brunei during the second half of November and has already been tackling reconnaissance work in the Ulu Temburong, and Ulu Tutong areas.

During the year aerial photographs taken by the R.A.F. covering practically all Brunei State, including Temburong, taken in late 1958 and 1959, were forwarded to the Department through Military Surveys. The importance of having these up-to-date photographs cannot be over emphasised, as can be judged by the fact that as soon as they arrived in the office of the State Surveyor, they were used by the P.W.D. Geological and Forestry Departments as well as the Survey Department.

A restart was made in the latter half of the year to fair draw for production a new 4 mile to 1 inch map of Brunei. The fair drawing is at the scale of 3 miles to 1 inch, and at the end of the year the fair drawing of coast, road and river detail had been completed. It is hoped that in the new year this map will be sent for reproduction in Malaya.

(c) ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

*General Review :*

The year 1959 was another year of consolidation of the existing supply and one of preparing new schemes of development for the years to come. The year saw the memorable visits of H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh in the early part of the year and that of Their Majesties the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong during the middle part of the year. The year also saw the promulgation of the new Constitution of the State of Brunei. On all these three occasions Government Buildings were suitably floodlit and decorated and coloured fairy lights erected along the roads.

The general demand for electricity continued at the same steady rate as in the previous years, especially from the rural areas where fresh distributions have been laid. To meet the continued demand for power it is envisaged that for Brunei Town two 1,000 KW sets would be ordered in the coming year. In Tutong, 2-75 KW additional sets have already been installed, and the Station is now capable of meeting the demands adequately. New, and of bigger capacities, sub-stations and distribution networks are being considered for the Kuala Belait and Seria areas which receive bulk supplies from the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. Unmanned sets ordered for Bangar and the proposed new Power Station at Muara are expected early in the new year. With the arrival and installation of the unmanned generating set the Bangar electricity supply will be put on a 24 hour basis. It is expected that work on the Muara electricity scheme will also be put in hand in the coming year.

On the transmission side survey of the proposed Brunei Town 11 K. V. High Tension Lines to Sengkurong and 4th mile Muara Road had been completed and the routes pegged out for both the High Tension and Low Tension Overhead Lines. It is anticipated that erection of the lines will be started early in the coming year.

The sales of electricity, both lighting and power, totalled 6,993,294 units, which represents an increase of 14.9% over the previous year when sales totalled 5,950,626 units.

The number of consumers connected to the Department's system on 31st December, 1959 was 4,739 compared with 4,183 at 31st December, 1958, representing an increase of 13.2%.

Gross income from sales of electricity for the year amounted to \$962,105 (\$843,634 in 1958) and gross operating expenditure \$690,305 (\$623,794 in 1958) leaving a net balance of \$271,800 to net revenue account. The total contribution towards interest and depreciation amounted to \$336,344, and after taking into account expenditure and contribution charges, the Department had incurred a deficit of \$47,283 for the year.

#### *Stores :*

With the arrival of materials for a new store building for the Department work of erection of this building was put in hand and completed during the year under review. Materials for a second stores building for heavy materials are in hand and as soon as a suitable site is fixed, work of erecting this building will be put in hand.

The year 1959 started with a carry forward stock to the value of \$166,640.00. The total purchases and issues during the year amounted to \$127,669.00 and \$131,814.00 respectively. The closing balance at 31st December, 1959 was \$162,495.00.

#### *Accidents :*

There were no fatal accidents during the year under review.



*Hire Purchase Scheme :*

The scheme, first introduced in 1957, and continued in the subsequent years, proved itself as popular as when first started, inasmuch as funds provided under this heading were exhausted during the year and that further funds applied under a Supplementary Warrant were provided. As mentioned previously the scheme has been beneficial to both Government and the consumers.

Up to the close of the year sales of new appliances under the scheme amounted to \$71,824.98 while sales of second-hand appliances, previously under hire to consumers, amounted to \$2,006.18. The total monthly returns from both the new and second-hand appliances including outright sales amounted to \$100,809.87.

*Electricity Enactment :*

In view of the expansion of the electricity supply in the State of Brunei, it is considered that an Electricity Enactment is a "Must" for the efficient performance and maintenance of the electrical installations in the State, and to provide safety regulations thereto. A simple comprehensive working draft of the Electricity Enactment, suitable for the State of Brunei, is now in the course of preparation.

The Profit and Loss account is shown in Appendix "Y".

During the year under review the staff of the Electrical Department has been called upon to perform their entire duties during periods of great activities, and it is to their credit that they have carried out their respective duties of maintaining the continuity of the electricity supply, and the various development and extension programmes, in a spirit of co-ordination and selfless work under periods of great difficulties and hardship.

Mr. E. Rajaratnam A.I.E.E. (England) substantive holder continued to Officiate as The State Electrical Engineer.

*Generation :*

The operation and maintenance of the Power Stations continued satisfactorily and routine maintenance, repairs and overhaul of the engines carried out during the year.

*Brunei Town :*

With the installation of the second 884 K.W. Generating Set during the year the capacity of the Station rose to 2,778 K.W. The Power Station building, materials of which were on hand the previous year, was completed during the year under review. With the installation of a 100 K.V.A. Station transformer in April of the year under review, all auxiliaries and lighting supplies were wired up in conduit on a permanent basis.

One major interruption of supply, for a period of 40 minutes, occurred during the year under review. The cause of the interruption was a short circuit in one of the H.T. cable boxes at the mile 2 Tutong Road interconnector.

The total units generated during the year was 5,178,214 an increase of 890,999 units or 20.8% over the previous year. The maximum load recorded during the year was 1,345 K.W. and the load factor was 43.95%.

*Tutong :*

Two 75 K.W. each Generating Sets, complete with their auxiliaries, were dismantled from the Kuala Belait Power Station and erected in Tutong. The Power Station building at Kuala Belait, together with the station crane, was also dismantled and erected at Tutong to house the 2-75 K.W. Sets. With the installation of these 2 sets the capacity of the Power Station rose to 375 K.W. and maintained a stable supply without any interruption.

The total units generated during the year under review was 307,892 showing an increase of 185,915 units or 152.4% over the previous year. The maximum load recorded during the year was 120 K.W. and the load factor was 29.3%.

*Bangar (Temburong):*

The Power Station continued to operate satisfactorily on a 6 hours' daily service throughout the year. With the expected arrival of an unmanned Generating Set early in the coming year, it is anticipated that a 24 hours' supply will be given to this Town.

The total units generated during the year was 18,522 showing an increase of 2,877 units or 18.3% over the previous year. The maximum load recorded during the year was 19 K.W. and the load factor was 44.5%.

## BULK SUPPLY

*Kuala Belait :*

The whole of the Kuala Belait area of supply continued to get bulk supply from the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.'s system for distribution without any single major breakdown.

During the year under review the remaining two 75 K.W. sets were dismantled and transferred to Tutong. So also was dismantled and transferred the Power Station building and the station crane.

The total units purchased during the year under review was 1,476,715 showing an increase of 113,483 units or 8.3% of units generated and purchased on the previous year. The maximum load recorded during the year was 486 K.W.

*Seria :*

This station continued to receive bulk supply from the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.'s network without any major interruption of supply throughout the year.

The total units purchased during the year under review was 1,048,333 showing an increase of 244,494 units or 30.4% over the previous year. The maximum load recorded during the year was 297 K.W.

***Distribution :***

As during the previous years, extensions and improvements to the existing overhead mains and services using various sizes of copper and galvanized wires were carried out throughout the State during the year under review.

All sub-stations, both indoor and outdoor, were regularly inspected and maintained in good effective condition. So also were maintained the entire overhead systems, with repairs and alterations wherever necessary.

***Brunei Town :***

Three indoor sub-stations, namely the station sub-station, the 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  mile Tutong Road sub-station and the 5th mile Tutong Road sub-station of 100 K.V.A., 50 K.V.A. and 150 K.V.A. capacities respectively, complete with H.T. and L.T. switch gear, were erected and commissioned during the year under review.

One H.T. interconnector sub-station at mile 2 Tutong Road consisting of three ring main units was also erected and commissioned during the year.

One major breakdown on the H.T. system, bringing down the Power Station supply, occurred during the year under review. This was caused by a short circuit in the H.T. cable box at the mile 2 Tutong Road interconnector. Supply to the whole Town was interrupted for 40 minutes and that for consumers on the 1,500 K.V.A. No. 2 ring main—for a further period of 15 minutes.

Details of underground cable laid out during the year are as follows : —

	<i>High Tension</i>	<i>Low Tension</i>
Brunei Town	6,156	—
Kuala Belait	—	600
Seria	—	175

*Consumers :*

As in the previous year there has been a steady increase in consumers for both lighting and power, and it is hoped that this increase will be maintained, if not improved, in the years to come.

The Department continued to carry out new wiring projects in Government Quarters and Buildings and wherever found necessary work had been given out on contract to local Wiring Contractors.

Maintenance of electrical wiring and installations in Government Quarters and Buildings has been carried out throughout the year by the Electrical Department for the Public Works Department.

Details of Consumers connected at the close of the year and the increase over the previous year are given in Table below : —

	<i>As at 31st December, 1958</i>	<i>As at 31st December, 1959</i>	<i>Increase</i>
Brunei Town	2,096	2,449	353 or 16.8%
Kuala Belait	1,152	1,266	114 or 9.8%
Seria	751	827	76 or 10.1%
Tutong	139	146	7 or 5.0%
Bangar	45	51	6 or 13.3%

*Meters and Protection :*

This section is now in the process of reorganisation, and it is anticipated that when reorganisation is complete the testing of meters under various aspects will be carried out on a larger scale than hitherto, when only routine and dispute testing had been carried out.

Maintenance on the protection system was carried out regularly and this operated satisfactorily throughout the year. With the expected arrival of a relay testing set, now on order, in the coming year, tests on the protection system and the various relays installed will be carried out on a more comprehensive scale.

The following are the number of meters installed during the year under review : —

Brunei Town	—	507
Kuala Belait	—	114
Seria	—	76
Tutong	—	38
Bangar	—	6

The mobile drilling platform "Orient Explorer" started drilling operations off the coast of Serbia in August, 1959.

(A Shell photograph).





*Employees of Brunet Shell Petroleum Company Limited casting their votes during the 1959 election of Labour Committee representative.*

*(A Shell Photograph).*



*Public Lighting :*

Details of street lamps on the system at the close of the year under review are given below :—

	<i>Total at close of 1958</i>	<i>Total at close of 1959</i>
Brunei Town	201	264
Kuala Belait	58	154
Seria	4	87
Tutong	16	19
Bangar	5	5

Routine inspection and relamping were carried out throughout the year.

*Domestic Appliances :*

Sales of domestic appliances on the hire purchase system have continued steadily throughout the year with the consequent decrease in appliances for hire. Second hand appliances, previously under hire, have also continued to be sold under the hire purchase scheme, though on a very much smaller scale than in the previous years.

Details of domestic appliances on hire and sales on hire purchase are given below:—

## (a) ON HIRE

<i>Appliances</i>	<i>Brunei Town at close of 1958 1959</i>		<i>Kuala Belait at close of 1958 1959</i>		<i>Seria at close of 1958 1959</i>		<i>Tutong at close of 1958 1959</i>	
Cookers	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
W/heaters	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
C/fans	18	22	1	1	—	—	—	—
T/fans	18	15	2	2	—	—	—	—
Refrigerators	43	35	18	12	4	3	1	1
Airconditioners	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
W/machines	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—



## (b) SALES ON HIRE PURCHASE (New)

<i>Appliances</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i> <i>during</i>		<i>Kuala Belait</i> <i>during</i>		<i>Tutong</i> <i>during</i>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Cookers	4	7	—	—	—	—
C/fans	—	2	—	1	—	—
T/fans	6	7	2	—	—	—
Regrigerators	60	67	36	20	2	9
W/machines	6	1	1	4	—	1
Floor polishers	1	7	1	—	—	1
Food mixers	—	1	—	—	—	—
Electric kettles	—	1	—	—	—	—
W/heaters	1	1	—	—	—	—
Electric irons	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vacuum cleaner	1	—	1	—	—	—
Airconditioners	—	—	—	2	—	—

## (c) SALES ON HIRE PURCHASE (Second-hand)

<i>Appliances</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i> <i>during</i>		<i>Kuala Belait</i> <i>during</i>		<i>Tutong</i> <i>during</i>	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Cookers	1	—	—	—	—	—
T/fans	3	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigerators	20	5	8	4	2	—
W/machines	1	1	—	—	—	—
Airconditioners	1	—	—	—	—	—



# CHAPTER X

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## COMMUNICATIONS

### MARINE

#### *Shipping*

**A**S was anticipated in last year's report there has been a decrease in shipping activities this year, by about 50%.

Harrisons and Crosfield as agents maintained during the first half of the year a weekly scheduled sailing by Straits Steamship Company and during the second half of the year the weekly scheduled sailings Singapore-Brunei were taken over by vessels of the Sarawak Steamship Company and maintained by vessels "*Auby*", "*Bruas*" and "*Bidor*". These calls were augmented by vessels of the Straits Steamship Company, particularly carrying rice from Bangkok. There was slight increase in tonnage in the second half of the year. Inward cargo brought in by these vessels amounted to 23,940 tons and outward 2,951 tons. Under the same agency there was one ocean caller "*Agete Maersk*" at Sapo Point which loaded approximately 800 tons logs.

Lam Hing Hong, as last year, have been the leading Shipping Agents for "outside" vessels bringing building materials principally from Hongkong. These agents brought in 27 vessels in the year. Most of the vessels engaged in the trade wore the flag of Panama although mainly Chinese owned.

Shipping Agents Tan Kok Tong Company brought in the British vessel "*Sunon*" twice from Hongkong.

These Hongkong based vessels brought in a total of 41,478 cu. yds. of granite, 6,495 tons of cement, 500 tons asphalt, 755 tons sugar and 1,152 tons general cargo.

A feature of the export trade was an increase in the export of firewood which amounted to 20,675 tons. Rubber export continues to be negligible.

A certain number of vessels loaded logs at Sapo Point and Selirong in the estuaries at Brunei Bay, but the loading of these vessels was a courtesy as the logs were from Sarawak and this State received no revenue from their loading.

### *Casualties*

The year has been free of major Marine casualties. One ocean going vessel arrived at the Brunei Town wharf making water at No. 1 hold. The cargo was discharged, temporary repair effected, and a certificate of seaworthiness granted to the next port.

Another vessel sustained bottom damage whilst entering over the Kuala Belait Bar. No report was made and the Marine Department only learned of the incident over a fortnight later from the Marine authority of another country.

An ocean going vessel shortly after leaving the Brunei Town wharf had her steering gear jammed, and drew up by her anchor within ten feet of the houses at Kampong Ayer. People at the nearest house jumped into the water. There were no casualties or damage to houses, only loss of personal effects. Claims were settled by the Shipping concern through this department.

A Helicopter serving an off-shore drilling rig at Seria crashed into the sea with loss of life. Investigation is being undertaken by the Civil Aviation Department. A launch taking over temporary duties in serving the rigs lost a man overboard during rough weather. Marine launch "*Bolkiah*" when at Jesselton rescued four crews and boats of the Royal Brunei Yacht Club in distress owing to rough weather. Visibility was poor when the rescues were effected and Marine Assistant Awang bin Dollah, who was in charge of "*Bolkiah*", together with his crew, put on a fine show of initiative and seamanship.

An incident of a tug and lighter colliding with a perahu in the busy section of the river between Kampong Ayer and the Customs Wharf raised a certain amount of hostility, but prompt action of the Police and Marine Department smoothed matters down and compensation was paid for damage to perahu. General disputes owing to collision and swamping between small craft were settled by Marine Department without recourse to law.

The introduction this year of a departmental ruling that a Marine Department craft must be on duty at all times has proved of great value, as on two occasions prompt action by the men on duty in going to the assistance of vessels on fire prevented serious damage. On another occasion a fire which had broken out in the Customs Building was promptly put out with the assistance of Marine Department men on duty in the "stand by" launch.

### *Pilotage*

Marine Department personnel did a total of 102 pilotages in the Brunei Bay area, consisting of 77 in or out pilotages Sapo Point/Brunei/Sapo Point, 15 Sapo Point/Seliring, 7 Outer Bar/Sapo Point, 3 harbour shifts, also one at Kuala Belait. The above figures exclude free pilotage service given to visiting Naval vessels.

The figures would be less if it were not for the fact that from July, 1959 vessels handled by Harrisons and Crosfield had in many cases masters new to the run, and also the vessels were not calling at Labuan where their own Pilots were available. These factors resulted in 28 additional pilotages.

The pilotage service continues to improve as the Serangs gain more experience. Both they and the Masters of vessels are helped by more and more navigational aids being established and well maintained. During the year tide gauges were installed at strategic places along the channels. This has enabled pilots to board vessels and get them under way perhaps a couple of hours before a man depending on tide tables and charts could reasonably be expected to proceed. The channel lighting scheme although not yet complete has proved of great value. Sixteen ships were piloted wholly or partly during the hours of darkness. Shipping firms must have saved a great deal of money in the hours saved. The pilotage fee

is so very modest, and coupled with the fact that vessels are neither charged berthing nor wharf fees, the turn round must make Brunei Town one of the cheapest ports in the Far East for vessels.

### *Navigational Aids*

The Gas Accumulator lights on Pelong Rocks and Sapo Point have continued (except for one necessary cleaning) to give excellent service. The light at Magpie Rock, formerly inspected by means of aircraft but now by launch, has not been satisfactory.

The Brunei Channel lights (battery and clock mechanism) require much more attention than one would expect, but this may be the result of inexperienced maintenance in the early days of installation. The planned repairs to, and replacement of, light pedestals which were expected to be completed in 1959 are not yet started, and it was necessary for this department to make major repairs to a wooden beacon which was to have been replaced by a steel lattice tower.

An interesting arrival off the coast in August was the "*Orient Explorer*", an oil drilling barge with a drilling derrick rising 200 feet above sea level and the vessel itself being supported twenty feet above water on four steel caissons. She at present operates close inshore off the Seria coast and is a bewildering contrivance for a sailor to view. Temporary Notices to Mariners pin point her positions, and when she moves, a buoy marking a well head protection jacket is established as required.

Leading marks for the use of pilots taking vessels outwards have been established for the 90° turn off Pulau Chermin. However, the emphasis in 1959 was on the establishment of marks in the shallows, used by fishermen and small craft. A channel was marked off at the fishing village of Batu Marang near Muara. There is now a total of 81 Penchang Penchang, 31 of which were established this year in the Muara, Brunei and Temburong Districts. Larger and more durable leading marks have been established at the entrance of the Tutong River. There is no Marine Officer at Kuala Belait, and this department acknowledges with gratitude the

help always readily given by Capt. Henderson of the Water Transport Section of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company to the Customs Department on Marine matters. By arrangement, the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company also maintains the leading marks over the treacherous Belait Bar. There has been a certain amount of agitation in the Press for deepening of the channel. Such schemes as deepening the channel into Brunei Town itself, and the building of an extra wharf on to the existing ones, must remain in abeyance until some decision is made on the Muara Port Scheme. However, dredging or other measures cannot much longer be delayed if the present depths at the Pulau Chermin channel are to be maintained.

A disturbing feature of the foreshore at the Town end of the river is the erosion of the banks along Residency Road.

### *Legislation*

Although the Sea Fishing and Kilongs Enactment 1958 was passed by the State Council on the 3rd December, 1958 the Enactment has not yet come into force.

### *Merchant Shipping Ordinance*

Much time was spent in the year under review in the study of a draft Sarawak Merchant Shipping Ordinance with a view to the territories of British North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei having comprehensive and similar shipping legislation. But each time a conference was to be held it had to be postponed for one reason or another.

It will probably be necessary to reach agreement with Singapore, Malaya, Sarawak and British North Borneo on a manning scale for vessels classed as Home Trade or Local Trade, and to define their trading limits. One territory is anxious to extend the limits for Local Trade.

### *Port Legislation*

The Legal Adviser and State Marine Officer agreed on a draft during the year which is now being considered by the Attorney-General.

*Staff*

Inche' Johari bin Abdul Razak, Marine Chief Clerk, was the recipient of the Long Service Medal at His Highness Birthday Investiture.

Retirements on Pension — One Marine Assistant and one Engineer Grade I; Resignation — one correspondence clerk; transfer to other departments — one storekeeper; dismissals — one; new posts filled — three wharf attendants, one Licensing Clerk.

*Staff Training*

It is regretted that one of the students at the School of Navigation, Southampton University as a Cadet was unable to finish the course owing to ill health. A sailor from the Marine Department who was sent to Messrs. Thornycrofts Singapore as an Engineering Apprentice early in the new year is making excellent progress.

Men from the fleet continue to attend the Brunei Shell School of Navigation and Engineering at Kuala Belait as opportunity arises. Seventeen obtained the Restricted Local Trade Certificates of Competency issued by the Government of North Borneo during the year under review. There were two failures.

It is with satisfaction that it can be recorded that at the close of the year the first group consisting of eleven men, proceeded to Singapore for basic training with the Royal Malayan Navy as agreed to last year by His Highness the Sultan of Brunei and the Prime Minister of Malaya.

**THE FLEET***Passengers*

To and from Labuan, the launches *Bolkiah* and *Sultan* with an occasional relief by the *Muara*, actually carried more passengers than ever, and sometimes even did extra trips to overcome the backlog of passengers awaiting passages from Labuan to Brunei. The department, in an effort to give improved service to the public, requested permission to restrict the number of Government servants travelling on free pass round trips Brunei/Labuan/Brunei.



Total number of passengers carried by our launches including special trips to such places as Kuching, Jesselton and Weston, and the carrying of pilgrims to and from Labuan on the journey to and from Mecca amounted to 18,543. 2,944 bags of mail were carried by this service. The running of passenger services is quite a strain on the Department as it is not a normal function of a Marine Department. It is felt that the passenger traffic would ease considerably if fares were raised and fewer free passes issued. All launches small and large are fully occupied, but the ex-Tutong ferries, R.C.L. and Australian work boats have much less to do. The ex-ferry *Higgins* was fitted to carry an X-Ray machine to enable the Medical Department to undertake T.B. Surveys. She turned out to be remarkably useful owing to her shallow draft and beam, being able to station herself at the water villages. A Medical stretcher ferry was put into service during the year. Although some of the craft are becoming old and not vitally necessary, the policy has been to keep them in reserve. One ex-Australian type work boat the, *Sri Belait*, has had her engine taken out and it has been agreed that she may put up for auction. It has been suggested that the two P.W.D. R.C.L.s. built a few years ago for the carriage of stone should be turned over to this department to run, as in the case of former P.W.D. craft.

An irritating feature of the year has been the long time it has taken for spare parts and replacements to arrive from overseas.

#### *Royal Visits and Other Festive Occasions*

The visit of H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh to the State on the 28th and 29th February put the Marine Department on its mettle.

During the time His Royal Highness was in flight over Borneo waters our launches were either on patrol or alerted.

Over four hundred school children were transported by water to Brunei Town for the visit.

Launches were used to convey guests from Customs to Residency Jetty, for a Garden Party.

Undoubtedly the most picturesque and colourful event was the night decoration of the water village by candles in various designs, and the procession of illuminated boats. All available Marine Department craft were illuminated. Simultaneously, a firework display was held on the banks of the river and on the Marine ex-Tutong steel ferry *Pemancha*. The State Marine Officer met His Highness the Sultan and His Royal Guests at the Residency jetty where they boarded the Marine launch *Sultan*. The vessel steamed, preceded by Marine launch *Muara*, within a few feet of the illuminated houses built on stilts in the river and then anchored in midstream whilst the firework display continued and the illuminated water float procession passed the anchored launch. His Highness and distinguished guests then disembarked at the wharf where a contingent of the Brunei Marine lined the wharf.

In July the Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, King of Malaya visited the State. The school children from the water villages were transported in the Marine craft to Brunei Town for the celebrations. A regatta was organised in which the Marine Department played an important part.

### *Agricultural Show*

A request by the State Marine Officer for the Marine Department to take part was readily agreed to by the State Agricultural Officer. Two rooms were put at our Department's disposal. Models of launches and of local fishing gears made by our men were displayed as well as channel lights. Marine Department's men were on duty throughout the day explaining aspects of Marine work such as signal flags, charts, navigation instruments and marine outboard engines.

### *Outboards*

Outboards play a major part in transport and the demands have always been great. Altogether there are eighteen outboards, eight of which are stationed at Brunei Town. The increasing demands for outboards cannot always be met. Outboard drivers do very important work, they know the rivers and estuaries well

and are very helpful to the Medical Department for work on Kampong Ayer and remote villages. For various reasons control is not as effective as it should be, but now log books have been introduced.

One outboard maintains a thrice weekly mail service to Limbang, Labu and Temburong. 525 bags of mail and 495 passengers were carried by this service as against 494 bags and 192 passengers in 1958.

Another outboard runs a twice weekly service for the Medical Travelling Dispensary to Batu Marang, Baru-Baru, Berbunut, Labu and Masin. This does not include the services for which our outboards are used by the Medical Department to visit outstations, Kampong Ayer, midwife service etc. Three outboards are at the disposal of other departments in connection with their duties, also the public call on us from time to time.

Marine outboards stationed at other places are as follows :

Kuala Belait — Five, for Medical, Land Department, Police, Customs and general.

Temburong — Three, for Medical and District Officer.

Tutong — Three, for District Officer, Medical, Customs and other departments for emergency work.

Muara — One for the Customs service.

Baru-Baru — One for the Customs service.

Kuala Labu — One for the Customs service.

### *Revenue*

Actual revenue collected this year was \$155,956.02 as against \$248,986.00 in 1958. This fall in revenue may be attributed to the cessation of the Tutong ferries with the completion of the new bridges.

## CIVIL AVIATION

In December 1959 Malayan Airways introduced Viscount Aircraft and increased the frequency of their services to and from Singapore on 6 days of the week. Borneo Airways continue to maintain services to the State.

Since Brunei Airport was opened in 1954 the aircraft movement and statistics have been as follows :—

*Aircraft Movements*  
(a movement in either one landing  
or take off)

<i>Year</i>	
1954	170
1955	1,740
1956	2,742
1957	3,264
1958	3,033
1959	3,100

*Passengers :*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Disembarked</i>	<i>Embarked</i>	<i>Transit</i>
1956	3,595	3,822	1,670
1957	6,238	5,848	3,957
1958	6,574	6,149	4,149
1959	6,149	7,962	4,492

*Mail :—*

<i>Set down</i>	<i>Uplifted</i>	<i>Transit</i>
20,929 Kilos	13,814 Kilos	18,811 Kilos

*Freight :*

65,406 Kilos	37,729 Kilos	40,966 Kilos
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The main air services provide communication with Singapore, Jesselton, Labuan, Kuching and Sibiu.

A number of service and private aircraft continued to use the airport during the year.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POSTS

A direct radio telegraph service is maintained between Brunei and Singapore and also with Kuala Belait, Seria and Temburong within the State, Jesselton and Labuan in North Borneo, and Kuching and Limbang in Sarawak.

2. Radio-telephone links are maintained between the following places; Brunei Town, Tutong, Kuala Belait, Miri, Limbang, Labuan and Jesselton.
3. The automatic telephone exchanges at Kuala Belait and Brunei Town and the Magneto Switchboard at Tutong, continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year.
4. A 150-foot self-supporting steel Tower was erected at Kuala Belait replacing the light triangular 120-foot Mast.

There are six Post Offices in Brunei State situated in Brunei Town, Tutong, Bangar (Temburong District), Kuala Belait, Seria, and Muara and a Postal Agency in Labi. Full postal facilities *i.e.* the sale of stamps, sale and encashment of money orders, postal orders, and Savings Bank business are provided at Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Seria Post Offices. The Postal Agency at Labi undertakes the sale of stamps and receipt and delivery of ordinary and registered letters.

Mails to and from these places are usually conveyed by bus and launch. Through the kind help of the Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Limited, airmails are conveyed by aircraft four times weekly between Brunei and Seria and once weekly between Seria and Labuan.

In addition to the weekly overseas surface mails regular and frequent overseas airmail services were maintained. These services include seven airmail despatches per week and seven arrivals direct from Singapore.

In the large towns, except on Fridays, Sundays and holidays, a daily house to house delivery service is provided. Post Boxes for the receipt of letters are situated at important road junctions and public places and these boxes are cleared twice daily except on holidays. In the rural areas and the river kampongs the frequency of delivery varies considerably, and is dependent upon the volume of traffic and the accessibility of the community. In most cases either a daily or thrice weekly delivery service is provided.

Money Orders issued in Brunei during 1959 totalled \$767,133.60 whilst Money Orders paid were \$200,086.27. British Postal Orders sold amounted to \$118,645.30 while those cashed amounted to \$3,963.10.

The total number of articles dealt with during the year was 2,171,900 compared to 2,309,694 in 1958.

# CHAPTER XI

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## PRESS, FILMS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

*Press :*

ONE commercial newspaper, the English language weekly *Borneo Bulletin* continued to be published in Brunei during 1959. Allied to circulation gains has been the increasing popularity of this newspaper as the forum for readers' opinions throughout the three territories of British Borneo.

In May the partnership operating the Brunei Press disposed of their interests and the press became a Limited Company incorporated in the State of Brunei. The manager of the newly formed company has been appointed a Government Printer and the Brunei Press Limited are continuing to act as State Printers, producing for the Government all the legislation, printed forms and other stationery requirements for official use. To enable Government Departments in Brunei Town to obtain their Stationery requirements more promptly, the Brunei Press Limited propose opening a branch office in Brunei Town early in 1960.

The six Government-nominated apprentices have continued to show progress in their selected branches of the printing trade. The initial training period of two years has now been completed, and the youths will undertake a further three years training in the Brunei Press Limited after which period they will be recognised as journeymen tradesmen. During this period of further training the Government will continue to make provision for their accommodation.

On the technical side a high standard of production is being maintained. New equipment has been ordered to keep abreast of

modern printing trends. Considerable advance has been made in the field of colour printing and in offset reproduction.

*Information Services :*

*Staff.* This department has a staff of 1 State Information Officer; 2 Assistant Information Officers; 1 Press Officer; 1 Editor; 1 Assistant Editor; 2 Photographers; 1 Assistant Photographer; 4 Clerks Grade "B"; 4 Clerks Grade "A"; 2 Field Officers; 1 Chief Projectionist; 8 Projectionists; 4 Reading Room Attendants; 3 Peons; 3 Vehicle Drivers and 1 Outboard Driver.

The office of the department moved to its new office at the Civic Centre in March this year. The Civic Centre was originally intended for the Information Services but due to the expansion of the Government Offices this building has now to be occupied and shared by three other departments, *i.e.* Pensions, Health and Information departments. The reading room is still in the temporary building rented by Government which is situated very close to the Shell Service Station in the town area.

The State Information Officer, the Honourable Pengiran Yussof, a member of the State Council, was selected as one of the State representatives to attend the constitutional talks in London in March, together with a party of nine others under the leadership of His Highness the Sultan. After attending constitutional talks, Pengiran Yussof was given the opportunity by the U.S. Government to visit America at it's expense and this visit lasted for about one month.

With the appointment of Pengiran Yussof as the President of Brunei Youth Council, he was selected to represent the State at the Youth Seminar held at Tokyo in October. During his absence from the State on the above occasions the Assistant Information Officer Inche Salleh bin Abdul Kadir has been appointed to act State Information Officer, Brunei.

The *Pelita Brunei* which was published on 15th February, 1956, in cyclostyled copies has now been printed in newspaper form



since February this year, and continued to play an important part in giving information with regard to the various activities undertaken by the Government and other news of importance to the public, especially to those living in the rural areas in the State. Since then the circulation has been gradually increased from 1,000 copies to over 2,500 copies per issue gratis every first and third Wednesday of each month.

#### *Photography :*

From time to time the department takes still photographs, and they are distributed to the press whenever they are of importance; whilst others are used for public information with suitable captions put up in the Reading Room.

#### *Reading Room :*

There are four reading rooms operated by the Information Department; one in Brunei Town, one in Temburong, one in Tutong and one at Kuala Belait branch office.

#### *Films :*

There is no commercial motion picture production company in the State.

The Government of Brunei Information Service is the only organisation that takes motion pictures of local events for showing to the public. These films are of the silent 16 m.m. type.

After filming, the exposed cine films are usually sent to Singapore or the United Kingdom for processing; and when returned they are then used in conjunction with the free Government film shows conducted by the Information Department throughout the State. Because of their size, it is not possible to have cinemas, which use 35 m.m. motion picture projectors.

#### *Film Shows :*

The free film shows operated by the Information Department extend to all the districts in the State; Brunei Town, Tutong,

Temburong, Muara, Belait and Seria. Conveyance to these places was by means of the Information Service van, Landrovers and out-board motors, and on occasions members of the Information Service Cinema Unit had to stay for the night at these far places.

Films used were mainly feature films hired from Singapore, supported by the British News, and educational and international films borrowed from the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, Shell Company's Office and Australian Commissioner's Office in Singapore.

The general reaction to these showings has been encouraging, and the rural folk especially look forward to them with keen anticipation.

Film shows are put up on request from responsible leaders of schools, public organisations, and various organised groups, for the purpose of education and information. This method gives more scope for mutual co-operation and understanding with the group sponsoring the show, and creates better interest and appreciation.

#### *Commercial Cinemas :*

Brunei has seven commercial cinemas, three in Brunei Town one in Kuala Belait, two in Seria and one in Tutong.

Films shown by the cinemas were in various languages, to cater for the multi-racial groups in the State: English, Malay, Chinese, Hindustani etc. Occasionally, continental films were also shown.

# CHAPTER XII

## STATE STORES AND SUPPLIES

**D**URING the year the remaining steps necessary for the basic reorganisation of the Department were taken. Centralised Control of the State Unallocated Stores Account, inaugurated on 1.1.1959 has proved to be an unqualified success, and a very considerable increase in all round efficiency has been achieved and maintained.

A complete Stores Vocabulary and Rate book was compiled and issued on 1.1.1959 and users have been kept fully advised of amendments and additions.

Reference to the Statistical Report below shows that the number of transactions approximates to that of 1958, although the total value is considerably lower. This is explained by the large reductions in purchases of Cement, Bitumen etc; for use by the P.W.D. It will also be noticed that a reduction in Stock Holdings of \$202,620/— has been achieved.

### *State Stores Unallocated Account*

<i>Value of Receipts</i>		<i>Value of Issues</i>		<i>Total Value of Transactions</i>	
1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
\$2,229,300	\$1,209,000	\$2,231,000	\$1,297,000	\$4,460,300	\$2,505,000

<i>Stock Holdings Decrease</i>		<i>Crown Agents Idents Placed: No: of Items</i>				<i>Local Idents Placed: No: Of Items</i>			
1958	1959	'58	'59	'58	'59	'58	'59	'58	'59
1,800	\$202,620	28	31	600	835	110	238	200	580

### *Transactions*

1958			1959		
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Total</i>
10,595	1,019	11,614	9,622	1,088	10,710

*Major Items Purchased*

	1958	1959
Cement	10,060 Tons	975 Tons
Asphalt & Bitumen	3,200 „	1,900 Tons
Pipes, various types and sizes	269,500 Feet	94,576 Feet
Wood Preservative	8,400 Gal.	—
Paints, all types	6,150 „	990 Gals.
Tyres, all types	891	646

In the Workshops Store, detailed checking of all items has continued, but has been slowed down by lack of suitably qualified staff, and by the unavoidable assumption of new responsibilities. Centralized stock control has been introduced as and when checking and correction of individual sections was completed, and at the end of the year over 3,000 items were so controlled. Considerable economies in prices and stocks have been achieved by setting up "Common User" sections of Ball Bearings and Races, Automotive Electrical Equipment, Fan Belts, Oil Seals, Filter Elements, etc: and also by standardising on Welding Rods, Electrodes and other small items in constant demand. These and other measures have resulted in a further decrease in Stock Holdings of \$372,200, as shown in the Statistical Report below.

*Workshops Unallocated Stores Account*

<i>Values of Receipts</i>		<i>Value of Issues</i>		<i>Total Value</i>	
1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
\$ 743,300	\$ 186,500	\$1,054,900	\$ 558,700	\$1,798,200	\$ 745,200

<i>Stock Holdings Decrease</i>		<i>Crown Agents Indents Placed: No: of Items</i>				<i>Local Agents Placed: No: Items</i>			
1958	1959	'58	'59	'58	59	'58	'59	'58	'59
\$311,600	\$372,200	19	33	333	1,076	269	103	1,776	469

*Transactions*

1958			1959		
<i>Issues</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Issues</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Total</i>
13,919	3,197	17,116	11,869	1,275	13,144

In addition to the normal Workshop Stores, the Department assumed responsibility, on 1.1.1959, for the purchase of all items

required in Workshops for immediate use. During the year a total of 3,930 Indents were placed for 12,485 items. Payment Vouchers for these Stores were being prepared and submitted by the P.W.D. up to the end of August, but from then on, in order to accelerate payment arrangements, this function was also taken over.

The Government Rice Stock Pile was maintained throughout the year without difficulty, although internal troubles in the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce have resulted in more paper work for members of this Department. Local Padi has grown much more popular during the year, and this increase in popularity is reflected in the Statistical report below. If this popularity continues, it will soon be necessary for Government to import Padi to enable the Stockpile to be maintained, unless local growers can be induced to increase their output considerably.

## RICE STOCK PILE

*Siam Rice*

	<i>Imported</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>End of Year</i>	
					<i>Sales</i>	<i>Value</i>
1958 :	5,700,000 lbs :	\$1,140,000	4,400,000	\$1,060,000	1,600,000	\$320,000
1959 :	3,400,000 lbs :	\$ 680,000	4,400,000	\$1,060,000	600,000	\$120,000

*Local Padi*

	<i>Purchased</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Milled</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>End of Year</i>	
						<i>Value</i>
1958 :	880,000	\$137,200	1,285,000	2,600,000		\$390,000
1959 :	746,000	\$115,000	2,040,000	1,300,000		\$212,000

*Local Rice*

<i>Product Form</i>				<i>End of Year</i>		
	<i>Milling</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Values</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>Value</i>
1958 :	720,500 lbs :	\$130,000	749,000 lbs :	\$134,800	\$35,000	6,500
1959 :	1,220,000 lbs :	\$220,000	1,255,000 lbs :	\$226,000	Nil	Nil

**NOTES :—**

Stocks of Rice and Padi held by Government are sufficient to last for four to six months in case of an emergency.

	<i>Lbs.</i>
End of year stock or on order; Siam Rice ...	1,480,000
End of year stock Padi (Rice 60% conversion)	780,000
End of year stock Local Rice ... ..	—
	<hr/>
	2,260,000
	<hr/>

**STAFF**

The Department continued to be directed during the year by Controller of Government Stores, Mr. G.C.G. Prindable.

One vacancy for a Grade I Storekeeper remained unfilled and as at 1.1.1960 there were 5 vacancies in the total authorised establishment of 42.

**GENERAL**

The Department has now attained a high standard of efficiency. All work is up to date, Treasury and Audit queries almost unknown, and Staff morale is good.

More and more work is being entrusted to the Department by other Departments, notably the P.W.D., Police, and Education, and assistance is also given to the Medical Department with labour and transport in connection with arrivals of materials and equipment.

Work was commenced on the new Stores site, and the necessary prefabricated buildings were ordered and arrived. However, work on the site has now been halted and it is not known, at the time of writing, what, if any, developments Government has in mind.



# **PART III**





# CHAPTER I

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## INTRODUCTION

**B**RUNEI is a State on the North-west coast of Borneo, lying between latitudes  $4^{\circ} 2'$  and  $5^{\circ} 3'$  north, and longitudes  $114^{\circ} 4'$  and  $115^{\circ} 22'$  east. It covers an area of 2,226 square miles, and has a coast-line of approximately one hundred miles extending from Brunei Bay in the north east to the Sarawak border in the south west. There is a narrow coastal plain intersected by several rivers which descend by tortuous courses from the hilly hinterland.

There is a trunk road running along the coast connecting Brunei Town in the north-east to Kuala Belait in the south-west. There are a few minor roads in the neighbourhood of these two towns and at Tutong, which is a small town situated approximately at the mid-point of the main road; elsewhere communication depends upon rivers and bridle paths.

The climate is tropical and is characterised by a uniform temperature throughout the year, a high humidity, and copious rainfall. The temperature by day rarely exceeds  $90^{\circ}\text{F}$ . and by night it rarely drops below  $75^{\circ}\text{F}$ . The average annual rainfall varies from 100 inches on the coast to 200 inches in some parts of the interior.

# CHAPTER II

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## HISTORY

THE native name for the island of Borneo has always been *Pulau Kalimantan*, but a Mercator's chart of 1595 gives to the town of Brunei as well as the whole island, the name of "Borneo". Early writers spell the name of the island variously, Brunei, Brunnai, Brune, Borneo, Borney, Bornei, Borne and Bruni; from these variations upon the theme of one word, two words eventually crystallised — "Brunei" and "Borneo". As recently as 100 years ago, Brunei territory was always referred to as "Borneo Proper." The fact is that at the time of the earliest cartographers and writers, the kingdom of Brunei was at its zenith; the terms "Brunei" and "Borneo" were synonymous and the whole island was subject to the dominion of Brunei.

Brunei has no discovered pre-history and no established early history, and the meagre written records do not go further back than the first Mohammedan Sultan, contemporaneous with the introduction of the Arabic script in or about the fifteenth century. For records of the pre-Muslim era we have to turn to Hindu and Chinese chroniclers. Chinese annals of the sixth and seventh centuries contain reference to a kingdom known as Poli or Puni which paid tribute to the Emperors of China in A.D. 518, 523 and 616. Similar references to a State of that name 45 days' sail from Java occur in the annals of the Sung dynasty which ruled over South China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and there are strong grounds for identifying it with Brunei, though the authorities are not unanimous on this point. With the decline of the Sung dynasty Brunei transferred its allegiance to Hindu Majapahit in Java, then back again to China, and finally at the end of the fourteenth century, paid tribute to Mohammedan Malacca. With the coming of

the Ming Emperors the ties with vassal states were strengthened and tributes were sent to China several times between 1405 and 1425. Thereafter there is no record.

Brunei must soon have thrown off all allegiance for by the early years of the sixteenth century it had risen to great power, and one of its rulers, Sultan Bolkiah, or Nakhoda Ragam (the Singing Captain) a renowned sea rover, voyaged to Java and Malacca and made conquests in Borneo, the Philippines and Sulu and even seized Manila. The names of many islands scattered throughout the archipelago are alleged to commemorate the circumstances of his voyages. One legend is that he set out on a cruise with a *gantang* of pepper seeds and was not content to return until he had given to each seed the name of one of the myriad islands encountered. His wife was a Javanese princess whose followers intermarried with the people of Brunei, and such, according to one tradition, is the origin of the Kedayans whom custom associates with the main bodyguard of the Sultan and who introduced in Brunei a system of rice cultivation greatly superior to local standards. It is related that in his declining years he carried with him on his exploits a band of artisans whose duty it was to prepare royal tombs in remote parts of the archipelago, it being his wish should he die at sea to be buried at the nearest site. The finest of these is said to contain his remains at Kota Batu about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles downstream from Brunei Town. This tomb of exquisite workmanship in hard basaltic stone was damaged by Spanish round shot in the seventeenth century and is now in a sorry state of dilapidation, and the engravings upon it remain a secret to posterity.

This was the golden age of Brunei, Her sovereignty extended over the whole island of Borneo, the sultanates of Sambas, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Pasir Kotei and Bolongan being her vassals, as well as over the Sulu archipelago and over the islands of Balabac, Banggi, Balambagan and Palawan.

It was probably during the lifetime of Sultan Bolkiah that Pigafetta, the Italian historian of Magellan's voyage around the world, visited Brunei and wrote the first eyewitness account in

which he bore evidence as to the splendour of the Court and the size of the town of Brunei, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Kublaj Khan, the Mongol Conqueror, is known to have sent an expedition from China to the eastern archipelago in 1292, and it is more than probable that this was the origin of the Chinese colony in northern Borneo which is commemorated in the nomenclature of Kinabatangan river and the mountain Kinabalu and which, according to tradition, provided Brunei with an early ruler.

In 1291, according to Marco Polo, there was a considerable junk carried trade between Brunei and China.

In Brunei, the traditional ceremony, the royal procedure and the nomenclature of officers of State, all commemorate Hindu and Chinese influences. The Hindu influence emanated from the Empire of Majapahit in Java, and according to Javanese records a force expelled Sulu marauders from Brunei in 1368 and Brunei is mentioned as one of the countries conquered during the reign of the Angka Wijaya who was the last king to reign over Majapahit before it was vanquished by Mohammedan Malacca.

The Portuguese visited Brunei in 1526 and confirmed the account of Pigafetta. Further visits were paid by the Portuguese until 1530, and a trading factory and a Catholic mission were established at the beginning of the next century. Spain, too, having possession of the Philippines, evinced an active interest in Brunei affairs and twice attacked the capital. Later the English and Dutch in turn made sporadic appearance.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century the power of Brunei began to decline and the outlying territories gradually fell away. The Dutch having established trading stations on the south-west, south and east of Borneo rapidly extended their sphere of influence over the semi-independent but nominally vassal sultanates. This disintegration continued until by the beginning of the nineteenth century the Kingdom of Brunei had so dwindled in extent as to include only what is now Sarawak and part of North Borneo.

At this period the capital itself seems to have degenerated to the condition of a slave market for the sale of captives of Illanun and Sulu pirates. Anarchy was rife in the outlying districts and in 1841, in return for his services in assisting the Bendahara Raja Muda Hashim, Viceroy of Sarawak, to quell an insurrection at Kuching, Sarawak proper was ceded to Mr. James (later Sir James) Brooke, who was proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak. In 1846 the island of Labuan was ceded to Great Britain as a base for anti-piracy measures and for the watering and careening of ships, and in 1877 the whole of the northern portion of Borneo was ceded to form the nucleus of what was to become British North Borneo. At various later dates further cessions were made to the Rajah of Sarawak and to the British North Borneo Company till the territories of the State were eventually reduced to their present circumscribed limits.

In 1847 the Sultan entered into a treaty with Great Britain for the furtherance of commercial relations and the mutual suppression of piracy with an additional clause providing for extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Brunei, which provision was modified by the Agreement in 1856. By a further treaty made in 1888 Brunei was placed under the protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relations of the State should be conducted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of consular courts with jurisdiction over British subjects and foreign subjects enjoying British protection. In 1906 a supplementary agreement was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British Officer to be styled Resident, who should be the agent and representative of the British Government under the High Commissioner for the Malay States.

The years between 1906 and 1941 were years of steady progress. Very shortly after the treaty a form of Government was set up under the Sultan in Council and the British Resident, and law and order was established. Roads were built, people were encouraged to become agriculturists and fishermen according to their way of life. Conditions of housing were improved and trade flourished. The discovery of a workable oilfield at Seria only ten

miles from Kuala Belait in 1929 gave added importance to the State and its revenue increased and Brunei became prosperous.

*Period of Japanese Occupation :*

In the early morning of 16th December, 1941 the first wave of Japanese Forces landed at Kuala Belait and occupied the oil-fields at Seria. Six days later on 22nd December, Brunei Town was occupied and all the British Government Officials were interned. Almost immediately the Japanese introduced their East Asian Co-Prosperity policy, but it had a bad effect on the people's morale when public thrashing had to be attended, and later the Japanese dropped that policy to a certain extent. People living near Kuala Belait were driven to work in oilfields and the country folk were forcibly made to grow food.

Trade, of course, came to a standstill and only certain shopkeepers were allowed to remain as distributors. Luckily for the native population the Government in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war had compelled traders to import large stocks of rice, the staple food, in case the European war disrupted shipping in the Far East. As a result of that policy the population had ample food for the first year and only slightly less in the second year, but by the end of 1943 the stocks had been used up and only a trickle of food was able to enter the country owing to Japanese shipping losses. Even the Japanese themselves lacked food, but not for long. As soon as the local harvest was in, the majority of it was confiscated to feed the Japanese Forces and a serious state of starvation prevailed. Medicines were almost non-existent, malaria spread and the resistance of the population to disease was broken down.

The Japanese policy seems to have been one of neglect. No anti-malarial work was done and no maintenance of houses, roads, ditches or water transport was even contemplated.

In 1944 the Allied Air Force began to take an active interest in Brunei. There were almost daily raids somewhere in the State and later the main town areas were destroyed in Kuala Belait

and Brunei Town, and in the latter town the newly completed hospital with X-ray equipment was literally blown off the face of the earth. Luckily the famous River Kampong was spared but many houses have scars of machine gun bullets to bear witness to those frightful days. Most of the native population went into the interior to look for a piece of land to cultivate and live on until the coming of the Allied Forces.

*Allied Re-Occupation :*

On 10th June, 1945, the Allied Forces landed at Muara and proceeded towards Brunei which they entered easily, having only encountered small activity. The Japanese in the meantime were busily destroying their installations and setting fire to the oilfields at Seria. Realising that the end had come the Japanese took out all the civilians imprisoned for suspected anti-Japanese activities and executed them in their usual cowardly fashion. Their forces then moved upcountry and into the interior where many of them met untimely ends at the hands of the Dayaks.

Almost immediately a system of Government was set up under the British control and so began the era of reconstruction under the British Military Administration. The population was found to be in a shocking state of health, and it is no exaggeration to state that if the landing had not taken place when it did, thousands of people would soon have perished through starvation and disease.

Free food and clothing were distributed as quickly as possible to the whole population and the sick were taken to hospital. Those Government servants who were still capable of work reported for duty, and the gaps were filled by many well-known members of the various communities.

Distribution of supplies was difficult because the Japanese had allowed the roads to revert to jungle, and grass was growing on many of the roads in the town area. Water transport was scraped together from old hulls and Japanese engines were put into them. Rubble had to be cleared away in the town, bomb-craters filled in and roads rehabilitated.



Temporary shophouses were built along the river bank and partly over the water from the beginning of Jalan Stoney up towards the Customs Wharf until such time as the shop area could be cleared and drained.

Gradually the health of the population improved and order restored to something like normal. Trade began again though very slow, and prices, other than those goods distributed from the Supply Depot, were prohibitive at first.

On 6th July, 1946, the Government of the country was formally handed over to the Civil Authorities.

# CHAPTER III

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## ADMINISTRATION

**B**RUNEI is a Sultanate. The present Ruler, the twenty-eighth of his line, His Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, D.K. S.P.M.B., D.M.N., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Johore), K.C.M.G., was born on the 23rd September, 1916 and succeeded to the throne on the death of his elder brother on 6th June, 1950.

The Supreme Executive authority in the State is vested in the Sultan.

After the promulgation of the new Constitution on the 29th September, 1959, the State Council ceased to exist and a Privy Council, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council carried out the functions formerly performed by the State Council.

The members of the Privy Council in order of seniority and precedence are:—

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Maulana Al-Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.M.N., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Johore), K.C.M.G.

Yang Amat Berhormat Mentri Besar Pehin Dato' Perdana Mentri Dato' Paduka Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S.

Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Bendahara Dato' Paduka Muda Hashim ibni Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahman, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.

Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Pemancha Dato' Paduka Muda Haji Mohammed Alam ibni Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., O.B.E.

Yang Berhormat Wan Ahmad bin Wan Omar, Setia Usaha Keraja'an.

Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibul Bandar Dato Paduka Haji Md. Salleh bin Pengiran Haji Mohamed, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., Penasehat Ugama.

Yang Terutama Pesuruh Jaya Tinggi, Mr. D.C. White, C.M.G., O.B.E., O.S.S.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Abu Bakar bin Pengiran Omar, P.O.A.S., M.B.E.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Ahmad bin Pengiran Anak Haji Md. Yassin.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Haji Mohamed Taha, P.O.A.S.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Mohd. Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, S.M.B.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Haji Ahmad bin Daud, P.O.A.S., M.B.E.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Abu Bakar bin Pengiran Mohamed Salleh, P.O.A.S.

Yang Berhormat Inche Marsal bin Maun, S.M.B.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Ali bin Pengiran Haji Mohamed Daud, S.M.B.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Jawatan Dalam Haji Awang Mohamed Noor, P.O.A.S.

Yang Berhormat Inche Jamil bin Haji Awang Omar.

Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Anak Safar ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Hashim, P.O.A.S.

Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Anak Khamis ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Hashim, P.O.A.S.

Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Kerma Indra Mohamed bin Pengiran Piut, P.O.A.S., M.B.E.

Yang Di-Muliakan lagi Di-hormati Pehin Orang Kaya Di-Gadong Haji Mohamed Yusoff bin Jawatan Dalam Haji Mohamed Hussien, P.O.A.S.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Udana Khatib Haji Awang Umar bin Awang Rendah.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Di-Raja Awang Abdul Rahman bin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Haji Mohamed Taha, P.O.A.S.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Dato Temenggong Lim Cheng Choo, P.O.A.S.

Members of the Executive Council are as follows:—

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Maulana Al-Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddin, D.K., S.P.M.B., D.M.N., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Johore), K.C.M.G.

Yang Amat Berhormat Mentri Besar Pehin Dato' Perdana Mentri Dato' Paduka Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S.

Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Bendahara Dato' Paduka Muda Hashim ibni Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahman, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.

Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Pemancha Dato' Paduka Haji Mohamed Alam ibni Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., O.B.E.

Yang Berhormat Setia Usaha Keraja'an, Wan Ahmad bin Wan Omar.

Yang Berhormat Peguam Negara, Inche Ali bin Hassan.

Yang Berhormat Pegawai Kewangan Negeri, Mr. M.D.B. Graham.

Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibul Bandar Dato' Paduka Haji Md. Salleh, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.

Yang Terutama Pesuruh Jaya Tinggi, Mr. D.C. White, C.M.G., O.B.E., O.S.S.

Yang Berhormat Mr. P. M. Linton.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Rahim, S.M.B.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Haji Ahmad bin Daud, P.O.A.S., M.B.E.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Abu Bakar bin Pengiran Mohammed Salleh, P.O.A.S.

Yang Berhormat Inche Marsal bin Maun, S.M.B.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Ali bin Pengiran Haji Mohammed Daud, S.M.B.

Yang Berhormat Inche Jamil bin Awang Umar.

Members of the Legislative Council are:—

Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Dato Perdana Menteri Dato Paduka Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., C.B.E., P.O.A.S.

Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Bendahara Dato Paduka Muda Hashim ibni Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahman, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.

Yang Teramat Mulia Duli Pengiran Pemancha Dato Paduka Mohammed Alam ibni Pengiran Anak Abdul Rahman, D.K., D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S., O.B.E.

Yang Berhormat Wan Ahmad bin Wan Omar, Setia Usaha Keraja'an.

Yang Berhormat Inche Ali bin Hassan, Peguam Negara.

Yang Berhormat Mr. M.D.B. Graham, Pegawai Kewangan Negeri.

Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Shahbandar Sahibul Bandar Dato Paduka Haji Md. Salleh, D.P.M.B., P.O.A.S.

Yang Berhormat Inche Idris bin Babjee, Pegawai Pelajaran Negeri.

Yang Berhormat Inche Hamidoon bin Awang Damit, Pegawai Pertanian Negeri.

Yang Berhormat Mr. D. B. Petherick.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Abu Bakar bin Pengiran Omar,  
P.O.A.S., M.B.E.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Ahmad bin Pengiran Anak Haji  
Md. Yassin.

Yang Berhormat Mr. P. M. Linton.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana Haji Mohd.  
Taha, P.O.A.S.

Yang Berhormat Tuan George Newn Ah Foott.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Yusuf bin Pengiran Haji Abd.  
Rahim, S.M.B.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar Haji Ahmad  
bin Daud, P.O.A.S., M.B.E.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Haji Abu Bakar bin Pengiran  
Mohammed Salleh, P.O.A.S.

Yang Berhormat Inche Marsal bin Maun, S.M.B.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Ali bin Pengiran Haji Mohd.  
Daud, S.M.B.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Jawatan Dalam Haji Awang Moha-  
med Noor, P.O.A.S.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Besar bin Pengiran Sabtu.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Bahar bin Pengiran Shahbandar  
Anak Hashim.

Yang Berhormat Inche Jamil bin Awang Umar.

Yang Berhormat Pengiran Jadid bin Pengiran Nasaruddin.

Yang Berhormat Inche Hashim bin Tahir.

Yang Berhormat Inche Abdul Manan bin Mohamed.

Yang Berhormat Inche Shahbudin bin Salleh.

Yang Berhormat Haji Awang Tengah bin Awang Daud.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Ghazali bin Omar.

Yang Berhormat Inche Mohamed Idris bin Imam Said.

The State is divided into four administrative districts namely, Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong and Belait each administered by District Officers of the Brunei Administrative Service. At Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait there are Municipal Boards where members are of all nationalities, and presided over by the District Officers.

The following appointments to new offices were made with the promulgation of the new Constitution:—

Mentri Besar — Pehin Dato Perdana Mentri Dato Paduka  
Haji Ibrahim bin Mohd. Jahfar, D.K., S.P.M.B., C.B.E.,  
P.O.A.S.

State Secretary — Wan Ahmad bin Wan Omar, M.C.S.

Attorney General — Inche Ali bin Hassan.

State Financial Officer — M.D.B. Graham (Acting)

Her Majesty the Queen appointed Mr. D. C. White C.M.G., O.B.E., O.S.S. to be United Kingdom High Commissioner in Brunei.

During the absence on leave of His Excellency, Mr. D. C. White, Dato' I.W. Belloch, C.M.G., D.K.B. (Perak) acted as United Kingdom High Commissioner in Brunei.

## CHAPTER IV

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### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

**B**OTH English and local weights and measures are used. The legal standard weights and measures from which all others are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local weights and measures and their English equivalents :—

The *chupak* equal to 1 quart.

The *gantang* equal to 1 gallon.

The *tahil* equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ozs.

The *kati* (16 tahils) equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

The *pikul* (100 katis) equal to  $133\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

The *koyan* (40 pikuls) equal to  $5,333\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.





# APPENDIX



## APPENDIX "A"

## GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR NAMES AND TERMS :

<i>Ayer</i>	Water.
<i>Batas</i>	Bund.
<i>Besar</i>	Big.
<i>Duku</i>	A type of fruit.
<i>Engkatek</i>	A variety of padi.
<i>Inche</i>	Mister.
<i>Jalan</i>	Road.
<i>Jelutong</i>	The latex is the principal ingredient in chewing gum.
<i>Jijak</i>	Trample.
<i>Kathi</i>	A registrar of Moslem marriages and divorces.
<i>Kampong</i>	Village.
<i>Kapor paya</i>	Wet lime.
<i>Kerangas</i>	Heath Forest.
<i>Kapok</i>	Cotton.
<i>Langsat Puteh</i>	Variety of padi.
<i>Langsat Kuning</i>	Variety of padi.
<i>Pulasan</i>	A type of fruit.
<i>Padang</i>	Field.
<i>Ramin</i>	A type of timber.
<i>Rambutan</i>	A type of fruit.
<i>Sekolah</i>	School.
<i>Samsu</i>	Arrack.
<i>Sungai</i>	Stream.
<i>Tolong</i>	A type of timber.
<i>Tayah</i>	Hoeing.
<i>Ulu</i>	Upper reaches of river.

## APPENDIX "B"

RAINFALL IN INCHES OF THE VARIOUS STATIONS IN  
BRUNEI STATE 1959

<i>Month</i>	<i>Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Birau</i>	<i>Kilanas</i>	<i>Brunei Town</i>	<i>Temburong</i>
January	3.47	2.04	2.56	4.25	8.86
February	2.01	.95	3.47	.92	2.86
March	14.15	9.30	8.06	8.43	17.79
April	12.69	5.40	4.08	8.03	10.12
May	14.95	9.33	8.29	14.76	13.84
June	16.16	12.12	13.16	12.02	13.59
July	6.13	12.20	11.78	11.93	8.64
August	4.73	6.08	6.29	9.26	7.79
September	11.56	14.64	22.04	10.75	13.90
October	11.39	16.64	16.19	10.03	19.64
November	14.58	20.14	18.27	14.55	16.09
December	16.02	6.31	8.62	10.85	13.92
Total	127.84	115.15	122.81	115.78	147.22
Average	10.65	9.60	10.23	9.65	12.26

PREVIOUS RECORDS (ANNUAL TOTAL) COMPARED WITH 1959

<i>Station</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>
Kuala Belait	114.18	136.20	132.52	132.66	104.97	105.59	127.84
Birau	70.30	84.99	93.10	120.90	84.12	89.41	115.15
Kilanas	97.63	110.22	126.72	122.49	113.82	110.88	122.81
Brunei Town	84.28	109.53	115.03	141.73	106.23	106.34	115.78
Temburong	121.92	150.22	176.63	173.18		129.24	147.22

## APPENDIX "C"

## SUN RECORD 1959

<i>Month</i>	<i>Daily Average Hours</i>	<i>Daily Average Minutes</i>
January	5	21
February	9	12
March	5	53
April	6	29
May	3	18
June	6	56
July	6	44
August	4	12
September	3	21
October	4	35
November	6	13
December	5	20

## APPENDIX "D"

## THE PRODUCTION IN TONNAGE AND VALUE OF RUBBER EXPORTED

## FROM 1953 TO 1959

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i> \$
1953	1,168.61	1,699,347
1954	882.08	1,180,896
1955	1,441.54	3,569,958
1956	1,350.60	3,877,662
1957	1,152.49	2,180,496
1958	1,023.27	1,717,889
1959	1,646.68	3,509,986

## APPENDIX "E"

THE ACREAGE YIELD IN GANTANGS OF WET AND DRY PADI IN THE STATE OF BRUNEI 1958/1959 AS COMPARED  
WITH THE PADI IN THE SEASON 1957/1958

District	WET		DRY		Total Gantang
	Acre	Gantang	Acre	Gantang	
Brunei and Muara	...	317,855	834	99,587	417,442
Tutong	...	251,863	1,115	136,429	388,292
Kuala Belait	...	28,806	472	23,824	52,630
Temburong	...	51,885	504	126,150	178,035
Total 1958//59	3,340	650,409	2,925	385,990	1,036,399
1957/58	3,643	482,283	2,766	193,903	676,186
	-303	+168,126	+159	+192,087	+360,213
				-144	

APPENDIX "F"  
ESTIMATED LIVESTOCK POPULATION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

<i>District</i>	<i>Ponies</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Brunei and Muara	...	590	9,080	534	1,003	30,500
Kuala Belait	...	149	189	174	1,597	94,230
Temburong	...	58	321	112	459	8,310
Tutong	...	1,097	4,298	679	4,624	15,706
	6	1,894	13,888	1,499	7,683	148,746

Poultry (Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkey, Pigeons)



## APPENDIX "G"

## BUFFALOES, CATTLE, GOATS, AND PIGS SLAUGHTERED 1959

District	Livestock	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Brunei and Muara	Kerbau	119	112	125	125	106	112	97	118	122	97	104	106	1,343
	Cattle	1	3	8	3	3	2	8	8	4	5	4	3	52
	Goats	4	3	6	1	2	3	11	26	2	6	4	1	69
	Pigs	251	231	250	256	248	244	252	265	278	248	256	253	3,032
Kuala Belait	Kerbau	62	55	62	58	57	56	57	63	55	62	60	63	710
	Cattle	10	5	9	4	8	11	16	14	13	11	13	11	125
	Goats	15	12	22	8	5	10	16	24	12	11	10	12	157
	Pigs	436	414	438	424	436	426	436	445	444	453	441	460	5,253
Tutong	Kerbau	10	6	5	9	8	11	15	17	7	11	6	12	117
	Cattle	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	—	1	4	—	18
	Goats	2	1	—	3	—	2	3	1	1	2	1	—	16
	Pigs	19	2	8	5	4	4	2	4	4	7	5	2	66
Temburong	Kerbau	—	—	—	3	3	3	2	—	1	2	4	1	19
	Cattle	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	5
	Goats	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	8
	Pigs	12	—	17	10	—	15	4	22	16	20	—	6	122

## APPENDIX "H"

## RUBBER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME MATERIALS ISSUED 1959

<i>District</i>	<i>Tree Killer 2-4-5T</i>	<i>Fertiliser C.I.R.P. "M"</i>	<i>Weed Killer Dow Pon</i>	<i>Budded Stumps</i>	<i>Clonal Stumps</i>
Brunei and Muara	36 gallons	1,709 bags	44 lbs.	1,705	117,596
Temburong	—	548 bags	6 lbs.	500	36,920
Tutong	11 gallons	224 bags	—	—	31,130
Kuala Belait	20 gallons	255 bags	—	—	14,450
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>200,096</b>

C.I.R.P. = Christmas Island Rock Phosphate.

R.R.I. Mixture "M" = Complete fertiliser.                      9 9 : 16.9 : 3.6

C.I.R.P. = 80 lbs.                      "M" = 56 lbs. per bag.

## APPENDIX "T"

AREA IN ACRES OF CONSTITUTED AND PROPOSED FOREST RESERVES ON 31 DECEMBER 1959

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of Reserve</i>	<i>Area on 1.1.59</i>	<i>Added during 1959</i>	<i>Excluded during 1959</i>	<i>Area on 31.12.59</i>	<i>Proposed reserves</i>	<i>Number of Notification</i>
Belait	Labi Hills	263,000	—	—	263,000	—	—
Belait	Anduki	2,264	—	—	2,264	—	—
Belait	Badas	65	—	—	65	—	—
Belait	Arboretum	27	—	—	27	—	—
Belait & Tutong	Andulau	30,690	—	—	30,690	—	—
Tutong	Ladan Hills	84,000	—	—	84,000	—	—
Brunei	Berakas	860	—	—	860	—	—
Temburong	Batu Apoi	111,500	—	—	111,500	—	247/1957
Temburong	Selirong	6,175	—	—	6,175	—	—
Temburong	Labu	22,200	—	—	22,200	—	—
Temburong	Peradayan	2,650	—	—	2,650	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>523,431</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>523,431</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## APPENDIX "J"

OUTTURN OF SOLID CUBIC FEET OF TIMBER AND FUEL UNDER LICENCE AND PERMIT DURING 1959.

Forests	Heavy Hardwood		Other Timber		Total Timber		Poles		Firewood		Charcoal		Boats
	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Round	Sawn	Mangrove	Other	Mangrove	Other			
A. Forest Reserves	5291	5615	257623	17074	262914	22689	7606	—	844500	—	33792	—	—
B. Other Forests	5766	12171	512578	16412	518344	28583	11648	—	146582	11571	—	—	—
TOTAL	11057	17786	770101	33486	781258	51272	19254	—	991082	11571	33792	—	—

## OUTTURN OF MINOR PRODUCE UNDER LICENCES DURING 1959

Forests	Getah		Jelutong		Sp.	Nibong		Pkl.	Rattans	
	Round	Pkl.	Round	Pkl.		Rds.	\$		\$	\$
A. Forest Reserves		1122.24	9,815.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Other Forests		3996.64	52,463.61	—	—	—	—	353.30	176.67	176.67
TOTAL	5018.88	62,279.29	—	—	—	—	—	353.30	176.67	176.67

## APPENDIX "K"

## STATEMENT OF REVENUE WHOLE STATE (BY DISTRICTS)

<i>District</i>	<i>Timber and Poles</i>	<i>Firewood and Charcoal</i>	<i>Minor Forest Produce</i>	<i>Other Source</i>	<i>Compensation and fines</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brunei	4,547.26	19,897.06	3,300.08	20.00	—	27,764.40
Tutong	16,140.42	270.62	3,463.80	201.00	—	20,075.84
Belait	52,451.11	201.02	56,356.66	549.00	400.00	109,957.79
Temburong	382.56	146.00	22.50	—	—	551.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73,521.35</b>	<b>20,514.70</b>	<b>63,143.04</b>	<b>770.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>158,349.09</b>

## EXPENDITURE OF WHOLE STATE 1959

<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	<i>Annually Recurrent</i>	<i>Special Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>
\$136,920.00	\$31,884.00	\$5,374.00	\$174,178.00

## APPENDIX "L"

## STATEMENT IN MILES OF DEMARCATION AND MAINTENANCE OF EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES

<i>Forest Reserve</i>	LENGTH OF BOUNDARY IN MILES				<i>Rentis</i>	<i>Other demarcated boundary</i>	<i>Undemarcated</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rentis</i>	<i>Other demarcated boundary</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Rentis</i>	<i>Other demarcated boundary</i>	<i>Undemarcated</i>	<i>Other demarcated boundary</i>							
Labi Hills	16½	50½	58½	126	1.25						1 mile 20 chains — from Sg. Belait to Sg. Putit.
Badas	2	—	—	2	—						
Anduki	6½	6½	2½	15½							
Andulau	37	—	—	37	2						2 miles — from Sg. Lunut eastward.
Ladan Hills	36	—	40	76	7.37						7 miles 30 chains from 7th m.s. to Sg. Sembatang.
Batu Apoi	—	—	76	76							New boundary from 1.1.58.
Seirong	—	14	—	14							
Berakas	4½	—	—	4½	3.25						3 miles 20 chains all boundaries.
Arboretum	1	—	—	—							
Labu	8	—	25	33	8						8 miles from Sg. Labu to Ulu Sg. Aru including State boundary.
Perdayan	4½	—	3½	8½	—						
TOTAL	116½	71	205½	392½	21.87						

## APPENDIX "O"

Return of persons entering and leaving the State of Brunei  
for the year 1959

Nationality :— (In alphabetical order)	<i>Entering</i>		<i>Leaving</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
American	66	13	61	19
British (Indigenous)	2,311	971	2,202	921
British (Malays)	10,177	5,140	9,177	4,943
British (Dayaks)	1,851	616	1,869	730
British (Non-Indigenous)	476	250	566	387
Burmese	44	24	39	24
Chinese (British)	10,755	5,604	10,184	5,519
Chinese (Aliens)	7,716	3,425	7,716	3,591
Dutch	545	274	475	222
French	21	8	18	3
Indian Pakistanis	1,815	702	1,814	776
Indonesian	122	44	137	63
Swiss	23	2	19	3
Others	2,333	1,176	2,293	1,290
Grand Total : ...	38,255	18,249	36,330	18,491

## APPENDIX "P"

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENT

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength as at 31.12.59</i>
State Medical Officer	1	1
Medical Officer	7	6
Dental Officer	3	2
Matron Grade II	1	1
Health Officer	2	1
Tutor Sister	1	1
Pharmaceutical Chemist	1	1
Physiotherapist	1	1
Health Sister	6	6
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	1	—
Nursing Sister	10	10
Assistant Nursing Sister	2	2
Dental Sister	2	2
Staff Nurse	7	5
Trained Nurse/Probationer	42	40
Dental Nurse/Probationer	4	6
Senior Assistant Nurse	8	4
Assistant Health Nurse	3	3
Assistant Nurse	45	36
Staff Midwife	3	2
Midwife, Rural Midwife & Pupil Midwife	44	38
Chief Laboratory Tech.	1	1
Senior Hospital Assistant, Laboratory and X-ray Technician and Dispenser	9	6
Hospital Assistant, Laboratory Technician, and Dispenser	37	36
Dental Mechanic	2	2
Dental Assistant	4	2
Chief Hospital Attendant	2	—
Senior Hospital Attendant	3	5
Attendant	55	56
Amah Special Grade	1	1
Amah	29	31



## APPENDIX "P"

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHMENT (*Cont'd.*)

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength as at 31.12.59</i>
Steward	1	1
Housekeeper	1	1
Linen Room Supervisor	1	1
Storekeeper Grade I	1	1
Storekeeper Grade II	1	1
Senior Health Inspector	1	—
Health Inspector	4	3
Prob. Health Inspector	2	1
Anti Malarial Assistant	4	4
Sub-overseer	1	1
Mandor	8	6
Driver Special Grade	1	1
Driver Grade I	9	7
Driver Grade II	5	7
Laundry Operator	2	1
Gardener	1	1
Labourer	6	6
Carpenter	1	1
Cook	11	11
Clerk Grade "B" Superscale I	2	2
Clerk Grade "B"	8	7
Clerk Grade "A"	3	3
Peon	5	5

## APPENDIX "Q"

## HOSPITAL RETURNS

## (1) X-RAY RETURNS FOR 1959

	<i>State Hosp. Brunei</i>	<i>District Hosp. Kuala Belait</i>	<i>Both Hospitals</i>
	<i>1959</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1958</i>
Skull	81	39	89
Sinuses	11	9	38
Tonograms	79	14	39
Chest	15,886	4,215	11,944
Abdome <sup>n</sup>	24	61	196
Bronchograms	27	—	—
Bones	517	311	702
Alimentary Tract	120	33	32
Kidney & Bladder	45	25	115
Liver & Gall Bladder	25	9	26
Joints	41	37	32
Foreign Body	14	—	35
I.V. Pyelography	102	28	29
Spine	144	56	127
Foetus	93	65	138
Fluoroscopy	116	9	201
Other	78	5	71
	<hr/> 17,403 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,916 <hr/>	<hr/> 13,826 <hr/>

## (2) RETURN OF SURGICAL WORK DONE

		1957	1958	1959
<i>State Hospital Brunei</i>	Major Operations	116	168	181
	Minor Operations	404	613	541
	Operation Deaths	1	4	10
		<hr/> 521 <hr/>	<hr/> 785 <hr/>	<hr/> 732 <hr/>
<i>Kuala Belait Hospital</i>	Major Operations	51	48	43
	Minor Operations	155	285	155
	Operation Deaths	—	—	—
		<hr/> 206 <hr/>	<hr/> 333 <hr/>	<hr/> 198 <hr/>

## (3) LABORATORY RETURNS FOR 1959

	<i>State Hosp. Brunei 1959</i>	<i>District Hosp. Kuala Belait 1959</i>	<i>Both Hospitals 1958</i>
Blood Films	2,382	198	3,347
Haematological	6,451	2,726	15,554
Serological Examination	4,541	3,588	2,598
Stool Examination	3,622	3,185	7,974
Biochemical Examination	507	78	356
Urine Examination	3,050	1,718	3,870
Histological Examination	67	—	61
Public Health Examination	350	33	631
Toxicological Examination	94	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	7,541	1,645	7,773
	<hr/> 28,605 <hr/>	<hr/> 13,171 <hr/>	<hr/> 42,164 <hr/>

## (4) PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

## YEARLY TOTALS AND DETAILS OF TREATMENT 1959

*Outpatients*

New Patients	100
Attendances	750
Treatments	899
Exercises	411
Electricity	43
Massages	57
Radiant Heat	190
Short Wave	123
Dressing	47
Traction	32
Ultra Violet	5

*Inpatients*

New Patients	133
Attendances	860
Treatments	1,135
Exercises	979
Electricity	18
Massages	6
Radiant Heat	38
Short Wave	19
Dressing	10
Ultra Violet	30

*Total Outpatients and Inpatients*

New Patients	233
Treatments	2,034

Since the opening of the road, traffic patrols using Standard Vanguard Station Wagons (fitted with V.H.F. Radio) have been instituted covering the whole area Brunei/Belait. These have proved very useful in curbing the tendency towards excessive speed and lack of consideration by drivers.

The big menace on the trunk road is the presence, by day and night, of herds of water buffalo. A determined effort is being made by Government, working through a Committee and Headmen, to ensure that all buffalo are 'fenced', and it is hoped that this menace will soon disappear.

More emphasis was placed on advising and warning rather than on prosecuting minor offenders against the Road Traffic Laws. The number of prosecutions for traffic offences dropped by approximately 170 in 1959 as compared with 1958.

Driving standards generally still remain far too low.

### *Traffic Accidents*

There were 7 fatal road accidents in the State in 1959; an increase of 5 over 1958. The total number of road accidents, including minor accidents where little damage was done and no injury caused was 321 or 51 more than 1958.

Appendix "S" gives the comparative figures for road accidents in 1957, 1958 and 1959.

### *Traffic Branch*

Small traffic branches operate in Brunei Town, Seria and Kuala Belait.

## OTHER BRANCHES OF THE FORCE

### *Special Branch*

Special Branch has continued to make good progress during the year. The Branch is commanded by a Superintendent with an Assistant Superintendant stationed in the Oilfields Area.

*Radio Branch*

The Force is equipped as under —

*H. F.*

Police Headquarters, Brunei Town

Belait District Headquarters

External communication is maintained with the Sarawak Constabulary at Miri and Kuching and with the North Borneo Police Force at Labuan and Jesselton.

*V. H. F. Fixed Stations*

1 at Police Headquarters

1 at Seria Police Station

1 at Tutong Police Station

1 at District Headquarters, Panaga

1 at Panaga Camp

1 at Miri (Sarawak Constabulary Divisional  
Headquarters)

20 mobile sets in various police vehicles.

*Band*

The Band had a very successful year and progress was phenomenal. The establishment is 44 and is organised as a Military Band. There is a dance band section.

The Band performed at 6 public engagements and took part in 19 parades.

*Transport Branch*

The Force has —

8 Standard Vanguards

11 Land Rovers

5 Trucks

9 Motor Cycles

The standard of Police driving is good. There were 8 accidents involving police vehicles during the year.

### *Stores and Armoury*

This Branch is under the command of a Senior Inspector. Adequate stocks were maintained throughout the year. The present Quartermaster's store is too small. Arrangements are in hand to transfer the 'stores' to more commodious quarters as soon as the Immigration Department moves out of the Police area in Kuala Belait early in 1960.

### *Volunteer Police Force :*

The Oilfields Security Force continued to operate with considerable ability and enthusiasm throughout the year. At the close of the year the strength was 179.

The Force is divided into 3 groups — "Control" "Technical" and "Support". The Technical and Control groups after basic training, do a minimum of re-training. The Support Group is extremely active — training periods, ceremonial parades with regular units, culminating with an Annual Camp of 10 days duration at Andulau during November, 1959.

## WELFARE & RECREATION

### *Welfare :*

The standard of welfare facilities throughout the Force is high. Interest is taken in sport, with particular emphasis on association football. Film shows continued. Welfare Committees functioned in both commands.

### *The Brunei Police Force Thrift & Loan Society :*

At the end of 1959, the Society had a total of 161 members. 23 members were admitted during the year and there were 11 resignations.

The financial position of the Society at 31st December, 1959 is as under —



Cash at Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — Current Account ...	\$ 3,152.00
Cash at Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation — Savings Account ...	\$17,041.00
Loans were granted amounting to ...	\$ 1,500.00

Operations of the Society were suspended on 23rd June, to enable the accounting system to be revised.

*Messes & Canteens :*

Messes and Canteens operate at the following stations —

Brunei  
Seria  
Kuala Belait  
Panaga Camp

*Police Reward Fund :*

The assets of the fund on the 31st December, 1959, were \$8,435.30. A total of \$39.35 was paid out of the Fund during the year.

OTHER DUTIES

*Aliens' Registration :*

A Central Aliens' Register is maintained. Registration Centres are established at Brunei and Kuala Belait. All aliens, unless exempt by the Sultan-in-Council, have to register in accordance with the Aliens' Enactment, *Cap. 21*. A total of 268 aliens were registered during the year.

*Societies :*

The Commissioner of Police is Registrar of Societies. Ninety-one Societies were registered in accordance with the provisions of the Societies Enactment, *Cap. 66*.

## (5) POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION 1959

	<i>State Hosp. Brunei 1959</i>	<i>District Hosp. Kuala Belait 1959</i>	<i>Both Hospitals 1958</i>
Clinical	1	—	—
Medico Legal	3	7	15
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 15





(8) The following table provides a record of the work done by Dental Sisters and Nurses for the year of 1959.

<i>Schools and Institutions</i>	<i>No. of New</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>	<i>Temp. Extractions</i>	<i>Perm. Extractions</i>	<i>Temp. Fillings</i>	<i>Perm. Fillings</i>	<i>Scalings</i>	<i>Dressings</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Inlays</i>	<i>Comple- tion</i>
<b>BRUNEI</b>											
S.M.J.A. School	461	1015	617	211	415	429	182	96	40	—	212
S.O.A.S. College	165	407	208	89	83	334	30	60	31	—	11
Roman Catholic Mission	105	328	175	69	47	227	27	24	36	—	14
Chinese School	271	822	469	242	87	467	63	173	34	—	15
Raja Isteri Fatimah	334	742	411	114	128	520	296	145	135	—	70
<b>TUTONG</b>											
Chinese School	—	37	18	4	4	30	—	3	3	—	3
Muda Hashim School	41	89	61	26	3	58	24	12	28	—	5
Tanjong Maya Malay School	—	10	8	3	—	5	5	—	2	—	—
Danau Malay School	4	17	—	—	—	27	4	6	—	—	—
Ukong Malay School	10	25	12	4	—	20	2	6	3	—	—
Ramai Malay School	—	10	5	6	4	5	3	—	5	—	—
Kuidang Chinese School	46	86	64	18	39	140	2	13	20	—	32
<b>KUALA BELAIT</b>											
Malay School	263	914	215	92	27	621	177	169	248	—	290
Chinese School	509	1794	674	247	8	1123	187	430	525	—	489
St. James' School	20	104	23	7	—	41	2	18	14	—	70
St. Angela's School, Seria	16	107	8	6	—	66	5	54	13	—	52
St. John's School, Seria	12	59	2	13	—	61	7	17	8	—	18
Anthony Abell College	164	642	20	112	—	537	160	167	252	—	221
Other Children	100	355	307	94	23	216	24	72	—	—	25
Hospital Practice	1	11	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2522</b>	<b>7574</b>	<b>3297</b>	<b>1364</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>4934</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>1397</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1527</b>

2322 7774

TOTAL ...

## APPENDIX "R"

POLICE FORCE ESTABLISHMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

	<i>Commissioner</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>	<i>Asst. Supt.</i>	<i>Chief Inspector</i>	<i>Inspector</i>	<i>Sgt. Major</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>	<i>Corporal</i>	<i>Constables</i>
<i>Police Force Headquarters</i>									
Headquarters	1						1		
Band			1				1	5	37
Training									24
Special Branch H.Q. & Brunei District		1		1			2	5	3
<i>Brunei District</i>									
Uniform Branch			1		6	1	5	20	91
Radio Branch								4	1
Transport Branch								1	9
<i>Belait District</i>									
Uniform Branch			1		6	1	7	25	123
Special Branch			1		1	1		2	4
Radio Branch								1	3
Transport Branch							1	1	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>311</b>

<i>Fire Brigade</i>	<i>Supt.</i>	<i>Firemaster</i>	<i>Fireman</i>				
Establishment	1	3	20				
Strength	1	1	21				
	<i>Asst. Supt.</i>	<i>Insp.</i>	<i>Sgt. Major</i>	<i>Sgt.</i>	<i>Cpl.</i>	<i>Constables</i>	
<i>Royal Federation of Malaya Police Detachment</i>	2		1	2	7	55	
<i>No. 2 Platoon Field Force (Sarawak Constabulary)</i>	1	1		1	5	45	

TABLE I CASES OF CRIME REPORTED TO THE POLICE A

## B. NUMBER OF

OFFENCES	Total arrested or summoned to Court	Acquitted or discharged	Nolle prosequi	Total		
				M	F	Juvenile M F
<b>Against lawful authority</b>	11			11		
Against public order						
Perjury						
Escape and rescue						
<b>Against public morality</b>						
Rape and indecent assault						
Unnatural offences						
Other						
<b>Against the person</b>						
Murder and manslaughter	9	2	2	3	2	
Attempted murder and attempted suicide	1			1		
Grievous harm, wounding etc.	12			12		
Assaults	14	4	2	8		
Other	20			20		
<b>Against property</b>						
Thefts and other stealings	34	1		30	1	2
Robbery and extortion						
Burglary, house and store breaking	6	2		4		
False pretences, cheating, fraud etc.	6	1		3	2	
Receiving stolen property	3	1		2		
Arson						
Other	10	2	1	5		2
<b>All other offences against Penal Code</b>						
Forgery and coinage	3			3		
Other	34	1		32	1	
<b>Totals</b>	163	14	5	134	6	4



# AND DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS FOR YEAR 1959.

## F PERSONS

Death M F	NUMBERS CONVICTED						Other made without proceeding to conviction					
	Imprisonment			Corporal Punishment			Fine			Other made without proceeding to conviction		
	M	F	Juvenile M F	M	F	Juvenile M F	M	F	Juvenile M F	M	F	Juvenile M F
	10											1
2		1	2									
							1					
	4						8					
	2						4				2	
	2						18					
	20						10	1				2
	3						1					
	2						2			1		
	2											
							4	2				1
							3					
	13						19	1				
2	59	2					70	2	2	1		6

TABLE II PROSECUTIONS BY THE POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES				NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED											
	Total	-Con- victed	Dis- charged (b)	Pend- ing (b)	Total		Imprisonment				Corporal Punishment		Fine			
					F	M	Juvenile M	F	M	F	Juvenile M	F	M	F	Juvenile M	F
Against Traffic Ordinance	1181	1062	70	49	1044	18	10								1034	18
Against Municipal Ordinance	2	2			2										2	
Against Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (b)	10	10			16		5								11	
Gambling	10	10			14		1								13	
Other Offences	110	97	10	3	79	17	1	18	15						61	2
Totals	1313	1181	80	52	1155	35	1	34	15						1121	20

APPENDIX

TABLE III

## ACCIDENTS

	1957	1958	1959
Total number of accidents	334	216	434
Total number of fatal accidents	6	2	7

*Classification of accidents in 1959*

<i>Minor</i>	<i>Slight</i>	<i>Serious</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
321	91	15	7	434

## APPENDIX "T"

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

BUILDINGS COMPLETED IN THE BRUNEI, MUARA,  
TUTONG AND TEMBURONG DISTRICTS DURING  
THE YEAR 1959.

A new T.B. Ward at the Government Hospital, Brunei.

One Incinerator for the Government Hospital, Brunei.

Extensions to the Power Station Building, Brunei.

Conversion of the Kajang Girls Hostel into Class Rooms.

One Lavatory for the District Office, Bangar, Temburong.

One Store for the Dispensary, Bangar, Temburong.

A Kitchen, Dining Room and Store for the Hostel, Bangar, Temburong.

One Disinfectant Building for the Government Hospital, Brunei.

A Compressor House at P.W.D. Workshops.

Alterations to Male and Female Treatment Rooms and alterations to Maternity Ward at the Government Hospital Brunei.

Dismantling of an Electrical Power Station in Kuala Belait and re-erection at Tutong.

Extension to the Istana Darul Hana, Brunei.

Foundation for an Arcon Storage Building for the Electrical Department, Brunei.

Office and Store for the Electrical Department, Tutong.

An Outboard Shed at Tongkadeh.

Tiling of the untiled Stalls at the Brunei Town Market, Brunei.

A Store for P.W.D. Workshops, Brunei.

Concrete Drains for the Municipal Garages at Mile 3, Jalan Tutong.

Alterations to Police Station, Brunei.

Alterations to the Motor Vehicles Shed in the Police Compound, Brunei.

**Erection of Approx. 16,480 feet of Chain Link Fencing and 57 Sets of Gates at Tongkadeh, Brunei.**

**An Arcon Storage Building for the Electrical Department, Brunei.**

**Extension to the Private Secretary's Office, Istana Darul Hana, Brunei.**

**Alteration to the Dispensary, Government Hospital, Brunei.**

**An Office Building, Government Hospital, Brunei.**

**A Carpenter's Shed at the Government Hospital, Brunei.**

**Execution Building, Jerudong.**

## APPENDIX "U"

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE END OF 1959

Air-conditioning of Customs Building, Brunei Town.

Canteen at the Government Hospital, Brunei.

Public Lavatory, Bangar, Temburong.

Alterations to the Dispensary, Government Hospital, Brunei Town.

Air-conditioning of the Post Office Building, Kuala Belait.

A Store and Office at the Agricultural Station, Kilanas.

A six Unit School, Tutong.

A Four Unit School, One Class "C" Quarter, Two Class "F" Quarter at Sengkurong.

Clock Tower, Brunei.

Two Blocks Flats at Kuala Belait.

A Four Unit School, One Class "E" Quarter, Two Class "F" Quarters at Bunut.

## APPENDIX "V"

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TABLE I 1959 — NEW WATER MAIN LAID IN BRUNEI TOWN AREA

DIAMETER IN INCHES	LENGTH IN FEET							TOTAL LENGTH IN FEET
	LOCALITY							
	<i>Jalan Tutong Mile 1</i>	<i>Jalan Bendahara</i>	<i>Jalan Sum- biling and Mosque Lagoon</i>	<i>Kampong Sungai Kedayan</i>	<i>Jalan Bera- kas (Police Band)</i>	<i>Berakas Depot &amp; Jalan Kumbang Pasang</i>	<i>Jalan Muara Kampong Delima</i>	
6" A.C. Pipes	1,377	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,377
4" A.C. Pipes	—	682	195	—	2,050	—	2,533	5,463
4" Galvanized Pipes	—	—	975	1,100	39	—	—	2,114
3" Galvanized Pipes	—	—	—	—	—	395	—	395
1½" Galvanized Pipes	—	—	—	290	446	1,462	—	736
1" Galvanized Pipes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,462

TABLE II 1959 — WATER MAINS LAID TO REPLACE OLD MAINS

## BRUNEI TOWN AND RURAL AREAS

<i>Diameter in Inches</i>	<i>Length in Feet</i> <i>Locality</i>		<i>Total in Feet</i>
	Jerudong (Prison)	Muara Kampong Masjid	
2" Polythene Pipes	250	908	1,158



TABLE III 1959 — NEW MAINS LAID IN RURAL AREA

DIAMETER IN INCHES	LENGTH IN FEET						TOTAL IN FEET
	LOCALITY						
	Kampung Bangkurong Mile 6	Jerudong Mile 13 Tutong Road	Sungai Basong Tutong	Kampung Serasa	Kampung Serdang (new dam constructed)	Bangar Temburong	
6" A.C. Pipes	—	7,744	—	—	—	—	7,744
4" A.C. Pipes	—	11,418	12,102	—	—	—	23,520
4" Galvanized Pipes	—	347	537	—	220	—	1,104
3" A.C. Pipes	—	8,754	5,406	—	288	3,000	17,448
3" Galvanized Pipes	—	140	144	—	—	158	442
2" A.C. Pipes	—	1,460	4,568	—	1,890	—	7,918
2" Galvanized Pipes	—	40	—	—	—	—	40
1½" Galvanized Pipes	—	—	—	—	1,117	—	1,117
1½" Polythene Pipes	1,205	—	—	—	—	—	1,205
1" Polythene Pipes	—	—	500	—	—	—	500
1" Galvanized Pipes	—	—	—	213	—	—	213

TABLE IV

THE NUMBER OF NEW CONNECTIONS MADE IN 1959 ARE SUMMARISED  
IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE

<i>Locality</i>	<i>Govt. Qrs. &amp; Builders</i>	<i>Private Consum- ers</i>	<i>Public Stand Pipe</i>	<i>Temporary Contractors Supply</i>	<i>Total</i>
Brunei Town	13	120	—	—	133
Brunei Kampong Sungai Kedayan	—	—	7	—	7
Kampong Serdang	—	—	7	—	7
Muara, Mile 9	—	1	—	—	1
Muara Kampong Serasa	—	—	2	—	2
Jerudong, Sengkurong Mile 9-12	1	21	—	3	25
Tutong Kampong Mile 4½					
Meduva	—	—	3	—	3
Tutong Road Mile 6	—	4	—	—	4
Tutong Road Mile 6					
Kampong Bangkurong	—	—	2	—	2
Tutong Road Mile 9					
Kampong Tanjong Nanka	—	—	2	—	2
Tutong Road Mile 10					
Kampong Mulaut	—	—	3	—	3
Tutong Road Mile 11 to 12	—	—	7	—	7
Tutong Town	—	6	—	1	7
Bangar, Temburong	—	3	—	—	3

## APPENDIX 'W'

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE 1959

## ANNUALLY RECURRENT

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS	1,222,678	
ADMINISTRATION	167,344	1,390,022
Maintenance and special		5,997,746
Total		\$7,387,768

## CAPITAL AND DEVELOPMENT

	<i>Direct</i>	<i>By Dept. Warrant</i>	<i>Total</i>
Administration	52,601	122,688	175,289
Religious Affairs	103,402		103,402
Agriculture	25,095		25,095
Civil Aviation	163,637		163,637
Customs	1,950	9,466	11,416
Education	241,170		241,170
Electrical	80,145	64,875	145,020
Marine		19,503	19,503
Medical and Health	199,499	3,330	202,829
Municipal Brunei	44,620	9,217	53,837
Belait and Seria	680,586		680,586
Tutong	188,125		188,125
Bangar	6,947		6,947
Police		91,990	91,990
Prisons		54,989	54,989
Public Works	5,404,677	216,082	5,620,759
Public Works Water Supplies	1,038,517	13,793	1,052,310
Service Housing	333,451	26,789	360,240
State Stores and Supplies	323,978		323,978
	<u>\$8,888,400</u>	<u>\$632,722</u>	<u>\$9,521,122</u>

Percentage of Personal Emoluments and Administration to

Total other Expenditure 8.95%

## APPENDIX "X"

SURVEY DEPARTMENT, TABLE I — ANNUAL FIELD RETURNS FOR 1959

<i>Theodolite</i>	<i>Chain</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Cost Per Chain</i>	<i>Cost Per Lot</i>
Standard Traverse	720		\$ 5,556.33	\$7.72	
Standard Traverse	1661		9,049.86	5.58	
1st Class Traverse	854		3,032.69	5.89	
2nd Class Traverse	18116		95,294.02	5.26	
Town Survey	10340	150	33,575.61	3.25	\$223.84
Trig. Station			550.06		
<b>LEVELLING</b>					
Precise Levelling	4020		15,294.73	3.80	
<b>PRISMATIC COMPASS</b>					
Alienated Original	10414	332	26,291.67	2.52	79.19
Alienated Revision	451	34	1,224.43	2.91	36.01
Mutation	6490	349	11,201.40	1.73	32.09
Miscellaneous	73903	841	137,159.32	1.86	163.09
Others			45,037.12		
Office			27,017.82		
Leave			4,465.01		
Supervision			24,272.89		

TABLE II  
FIELD SURVEY RETURNS FOR 1959

<i>District</i>	<i>Outstanding L/As on 1.1.59</i>	<i>Received during 1959</i>	<i>Surveyed during 1959</i>	<i>Returned to Land Office during 1959</i>	<i>Outstanding on 31.12.59</i>
<b>PART I — APPLICATIONS FOR LAND</b>					
Brunei and Muara	98	245	150	139	54
Tutong	—	96	32	40	24
Belait	125	84	136	12	62
Temburong	—	16	14	2	—
	223	441	332	193	139
<b>PART II — APPLICATIONS FOR MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS</b>					
Brunei and Muara	2	119	106	1	14
Tutong	—	44	36	—	8
Belait	—	20	17	—	3
Temburong	—	1	1	—	—
	2	184	160	1	25

SHEET No. 2

<i>District</i>	<i>Outstanding L./As on 1.1.59</i>	<i>Received during 1959</i>	<i>Surveyed during 1959</i>	<i>Returned to Land Office during 1959</i>	<i>Outstanding on 31.12.59</i>
<b>PART III—APPLICATIONS FOR MUTATION</b>					
Brunei and Muara	1	86	70	2	15
Tutong	1	26	23	1	3
Belaït	—	12	11	1	—
Temburong	—	2	—	—	2
	2	126	104	4	20

**PART IV — REVISION****SURVEYS**

Brunei and Muara	3
Tutong	—
Belaït	3
Temburong	—
	<u>6</u>

TABLE III DRAWING OFFICE RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1959

<i>District</i>	<i>B'ice of L/As in Drg. Office as on 31.12.58</i>	<i>Received from field</i>	<i>B'ice of L/As await- ing charting as on 31.12.59</i>	<i>L/As Chart- ing in hand as on 31.12.59</i>	<i>L/As Charted</i>	<i>L/As Checked</i>	<i>L/As Approved</i>	<i>L/As Query</i>
Brunei L.D.	2,233	260	324	6	2163	1730	921	104
Muara L.D.	214	65	3	—	276	211	112	15
Temburong L.D.	338	66	—	6	398	243	7	1
Tutong L.D.	866	280	8	12	1126	779	234	3
Belait L.D.	714	209	23	92	808	416	26	2
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>4771</b>	<b>3379</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>125</b>

TABLE IV MISCELLANEOUS CHARTING

(i.e. Sub-Division, Acquisition and Loss of Documents of *Land Titles*)

1. Brunei	L.D.	324 Lots	} Charting includes the preparation of Sketches on the back of E.D.R.'s, and for acquisition the preparation of acquisition notices.
2. Muara	L.D.	24 Lots	
3. Temburong	L.D.	1 Lot	
4. Tutong	L.D.	185 Lots	
5. Belait	L.D.	68 Lots	
	Total	<hr/> 602 <hr/>	



TABLE V FINAL CHARTING (REVISION)

<i>No.</i>	<i>District</i>		<i>No. of Sheets</i>	<i>Lots Charted</i>
1	Brunei	L.D.	70	1,601
2	Muara	L.D.	14	167
3	Temburong	L.D.	—	—
4	Tutong	L.D.	27	486
5	Belait	L.D.	17	648
		Total	<u>128</u>	<u>2,902</u>

## APPENDIX "Y"

## ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

## TABLE I STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

*1st January, 1959-31st December, 1959.**Electricity Supply*

<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
Collections ... ..	\$934,866.78	Wages, Stores etc. ...	\$678,520.51
		Excess revenue over expenditure ...	256,346.27
	<u>\$934,866.78</u>		<u>\$934,866.78</u>

*Hire of Electrical Appliances*

<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
Collections ... ..	\$ 12,376.82	Wages, Stores etc. ...	\$ 9,209.45
		Excess revenue over expenditure ...	3,167.37
	<u>\$ 12,376.82</u>		<u>\$12,376.82</u>

*Sales of Appliances on Hire Purchase*

<i>Revenue</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
Profit on hire purchase sales ...	\$11,923.04	Wages, Stores etc. ...	\$ 2,575.18
Interest on hire purchase sales ...	\$ 2,938.27	Excess revenue over expenditure ...	\$12,286.13
	<u>\$14,861.31</u>		<u>\$14,861.31</u>

TABLE II PROFIT AND LOSS

CREDITOR	DEBTOR
<i>Electricity Supply</i>	<i>Electricity Supply</i>
Excess revenue over expenditure ... \$256,346.27	Interest on Capital \$3,680,255.55 at 3% ... .. \$110,407.67
<i>Hire of Electrical Appliances</i>	<i>Redemption Fund</i>
Excess revenue over expenditure ... \$ 3,167.37	Contribution on Plant \$204,995.81
<i>Sales of Appliances on Hire Purchase</i>	<i>Hire of Electrical Appliances</i>
Excess revenue over expenditure ... \$ 12,286.13	Interest on Capital \$59,460.27 at 3% \$ 1,783.33
Interest on Redemption Fund \$575,389.32 at 3% \$ 17,261.13	Redemption Fund contribution on appliances ... .. \$ 19,157.33
Loss 1959 ... .. \$ 47,282.54	
<u>\$336,343.99</u>	<u>\$336,343.99</u>

TABLE III REDEMPTION FUND

CREDITOR	DEBTOR
<i>Electricity Supply</i>	
Contribution on 31st December, 1958 \$444,178.77	Balance on 31st December, 1959 \$799,541.83
Contribution on 31st December, 1959 \$204,995.18	
<i>Hire of Electrical Appliances</i>	
Contribution on 31st December, 1958 \$131,210.55	
Contribution on 31st December, 1959 \$ 19,157.33	
<u>\$799,541.83</u>	<u>\$799,541.83</u>

TABLE IV BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
<b>CAPITAL</b>		Plant	\$3,680,255.55
Electricity Supply :—		Less depreciation	204,995.18
As on 31st December, 1958	\$4,124,434.32		
Added on 31st December, 1959	425,439.21		\$3,475,260.37
		Added	425,439.21
	\$4,549,873.53		\$3,900,699.58
Hire of Electrical Appliances :—		Hire of Electrical Appliances :—	
As on 31st December, 1958	\$192,677.00	As on 31st December, 1958	\$61,466.45
Less sales	2,006.18	Less sales	2,006.18
	\$190,670.82		\$59,460.27
Added on 31st December, 1959	848.30	Depreciation	19,157.33
			\$40,302.94
		Added	848.30
Loss (previous years)	\$163,273.82		
Loss 1959	47,282.54	Redemption Fund	\$ 799,541.83
		Net deficit	\$ 210,556.36
			\$4,951,949.01

## APPENDIX "Z"

## BRUNEI

## BRITISH RESIDENTS

	1906/May	1907	—	M. S. H. McArthur
May	1907/Dec.	1907	—	H. Chevalier
Jan.	1908/April	1908	—	M. S. H. McArthur
April	1908/Sept.	1909	—	J. F. Owen
Sept.	1909/Nov.	1909	—	B. O. Stoney (Acting)
Nov.	1909/Nov.	1913	—	H. Chevalier
Nov.	1913/Dec.	1914	—	F. W. Douglas
Jan.	1915/May	1916	—	E. B. Maundrell
May	1916/Mar.	1921	—	G. E. Cator
Mar.	1921/Mar.	1923	—	L. A. Allen
Mar.	1923/Feb.	1926	—	E. E. F. Pretty
Mar.	1926/May	1927	—	O. E. Venables
Mar.	1927/May	1928	—	E. E. F. Pretty
May	1928/Jan.	1929	—	P. A. B. McKerron
Jan.	1929/Aug.	1928	—	R. J. F. Curtis
Aug.	1929/Sept.	1931	—	P. A. B. McKerron
Sept.	1931/Oct.	1934	—	T. F. Carey
Nov.	1934/Jan.	1937	—	R. E. Turnbull
Jan.	1937/Dec.	1939	—	J. Graham Black
Jan.	1940/Dec.	1941	—	E. E. Pengilley
July	1946/Jan.	1948	—	W. J. Peel
Jan.	1948/Aug.	1948	—	L. H. N. Davis
Aug.	1948/June	1951	—	E. E. F. Pretty
July	1951/June	1953	—	J. C. H. Barcroft
June	1953/July	1954	—	J. O. Gilbert
July	1954/Oct.	1954	—	D. H. Trumble
Oct.	1954/June	1956	—	J. O. Gilbert
June	1956/Dec.	1956	—	D. C. White
Dec.	1956/July	1958	—	J. O. Gilbert
July	1958/Sept.	1959	—	D. C. White

**Note :** On the 29th September, 1959 the post of British Resident, Brunei was abolished under the new Constitution.

APPENDIX "Z" (*Cont'd*)

## ASSISTANT RESIDENTS

May	1905/May	1907	—	F. A. S. McClelland
May	1907/June	1908	—	J. C. Sugars
June	1908/Feb.	1910	—	B. O. Stoney
Mar.	1910/May	1911	—	W. H. Lee-Warner
Mar.	1911/Jan.	1913	—	E. A. Dickson
Jan.	1913/1914		—	W. H. Lee-Warner
	1914/1930		—	<i>Abolished</i>
Jan.	1931/Sept.	1931	—	T. F. Carey
Oct.	1931/Sept.	1933	—	R. C. Gates
Aug.	1933/April	1935	—	A. Glencross
April	1935/Mar.	1936	—	D. A. Somerville
Mar.	1936/May	1938	—	E. Hughes-Hallett
May	1938/April	1940	—	E. C. C. Barrett
May	1940/Dec.	1941	—	R. N. Turner
July	1946/Jan.	1947	—	C. J. Briscoe
Jan.	1947/Dec.	1947	—	N. H. Wood
Dec.	1947/Mar.	1949	—	D. C. I. Wernham
Mar.	1949/Oct.	1949	—	I. Harper (Kuala Belait)
*Oct.	1949/June	1950	—	I. Harper (Brunei)
Oct.	1949/Mar.	1951	—	R. C. S. Bell (Kuala Belait)
Sept.	1949/Oct.	1951	—	P. Scanlon (Brunei)
Mar.	1951/Nov.	1953	—	G. A. T. Shaw (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1951/April	1952	—	R. G. Keech (Brunei)
April	1952/April	1953	—	M. M. McSporran (Brunei)
Nov.	1953/Feb.	1954	—	H. P. K. Jacks (Kuala Belait)
April	1953/Oct.	1954	—	J. T. Weekes (Brunei)
Feb.	1954/July	1956	—	P. A. Coates (Kuala Belait)
Oct.	1954/Jan.	1956	—	R. H. Morris (Brunei)
July	1956/Dec.	1957	—	G. Lloyd-Thomas
				(Kuala Belait)
Jan.	1956/June	1958	—	D. L. Brunei (Brunei)
Jan.	1958/Aug.	1958	—	T. M. Ainsworth
				(Kuala Belait)

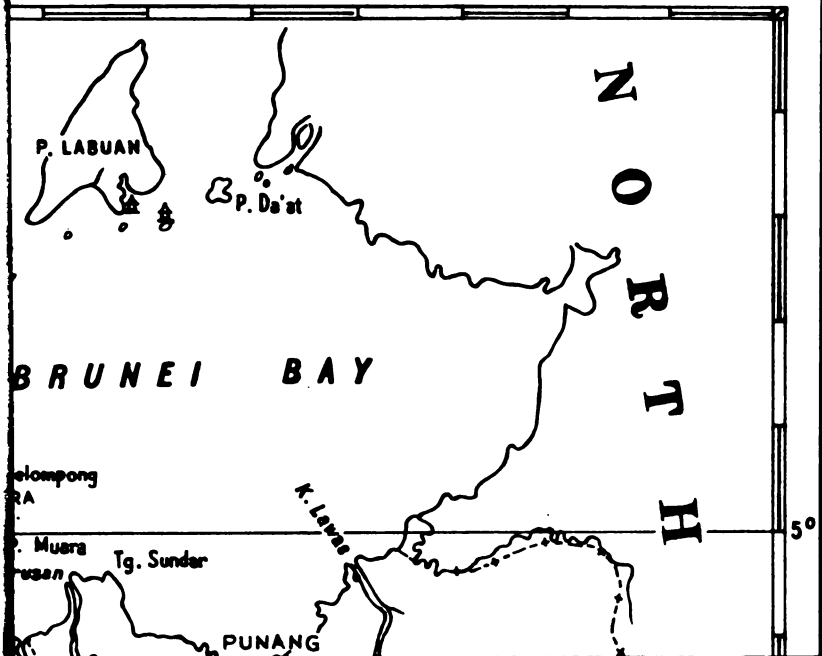
APPENDIX "Z" (*Cont'd*)

Aug.	1958	Pengiran Abu Bakar bin Pg. Omar (Kuala Belait)
Aug.	1958	W. I. Glass (Brunei)

*Note :* (a) The appointment of Assistant Resident was abolished in 1915 and was not recreated until 1931 consequent upon the development of the Seria Oilfields.

\* The appointment of Assistant Resident, Brunei, was created in October, 1949.

(b) The title of Assistant Resident was abolished at the end of September, 1959, when the new Constitution came into force and the post is now designated District Officer.









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